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THE AUSTRALASIAN PHARMACY

The Official Journal of the
Associated Pharmaceutical Organisations
of Australia

Official Journal of the
Pharmaceutical Society of
New Zealand

DECEMBER 30, 1960 New Series: Vol. 41, No. 492—Old Series: Vol. LXXV. No. 900

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Registered office, 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne.

Telephones: 38 6254 (Editorial) and FB 3774 (Advertising and Accounts).

Subscription: Within British Commonwealth, £2/10/- p.a.; other addresses, £3 p.a.

Single Copies: Within Australia, 4/6; overseas, 5/6 (including postage).

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THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE PRESS AGENCY (Mr. H. A. Mackenzie), 4a Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. (Phone: HOLborn 3779.)
SYDNEY: EDGAR SMITHERS, 48 Alfred St., Milson's Point. (Phone XB 7958.)
G. V. BOYD, Suite 12, Fourth Floor, Temple Court, 422 Collins St., Melbourne. (Phone: MY 1248.)

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

REGISTRATION RENEWAL

Pharmaceutical chemists are reminded that under the provisions of the Medical Act, 1958, registration must be renewed in the month of December each year.

In order to ensure that names are included in the printed Register for 1961, application for renewal of registration together with the annual registration of £3/3/- should be forwarded to the Board before 31st December.

Persons who were registered for the first time during the year 1960 are not required to pay a registration renewal fee until December 1961.

On behalf of the Board,

F. C. KENT,
Registrar.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Pharmacy Qualifying Examination

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Wednesday, 1st February, 1961.

Time Table

Pharmaceutics I—Wednesday afternoon, 1st February, 1961.

Pharmaceutics II—Thursday afternoon, 2nd February, 1961.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic—Friday morning, 3rd February, 1961.

Prescription Reading and Posology—Friday afternoon, 3rd February, 1961.

Practical work commences on Monday, 6th February. Entry forms are available from the Board only. Fee for part or whole of the Examination is £3/3/-. Applications close with the last post on 6th January, 1961.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE
(Registrar)

Fifth Floor,
Winchcombe House,
52 Bridge Street,
SYDNEY.

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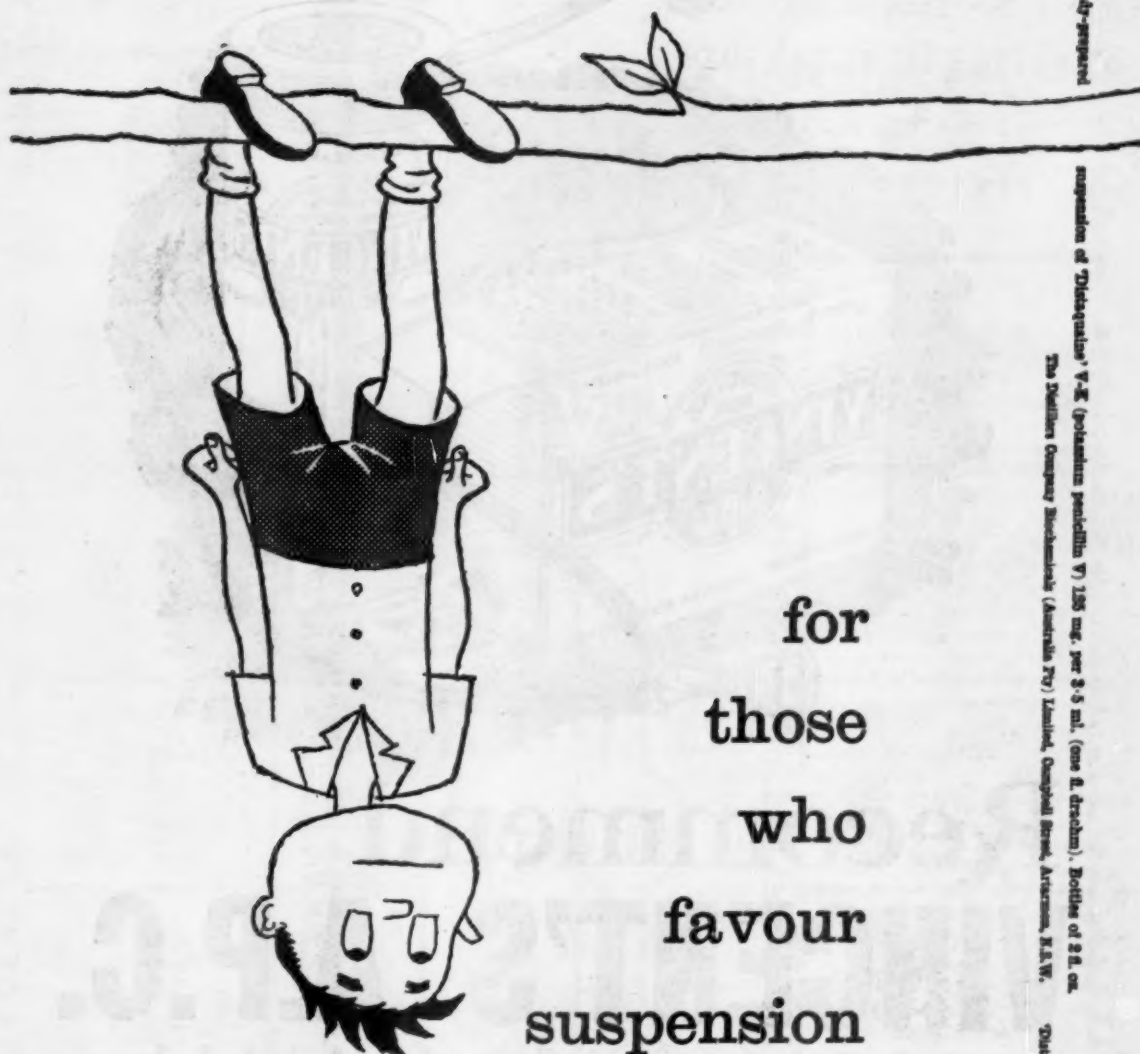
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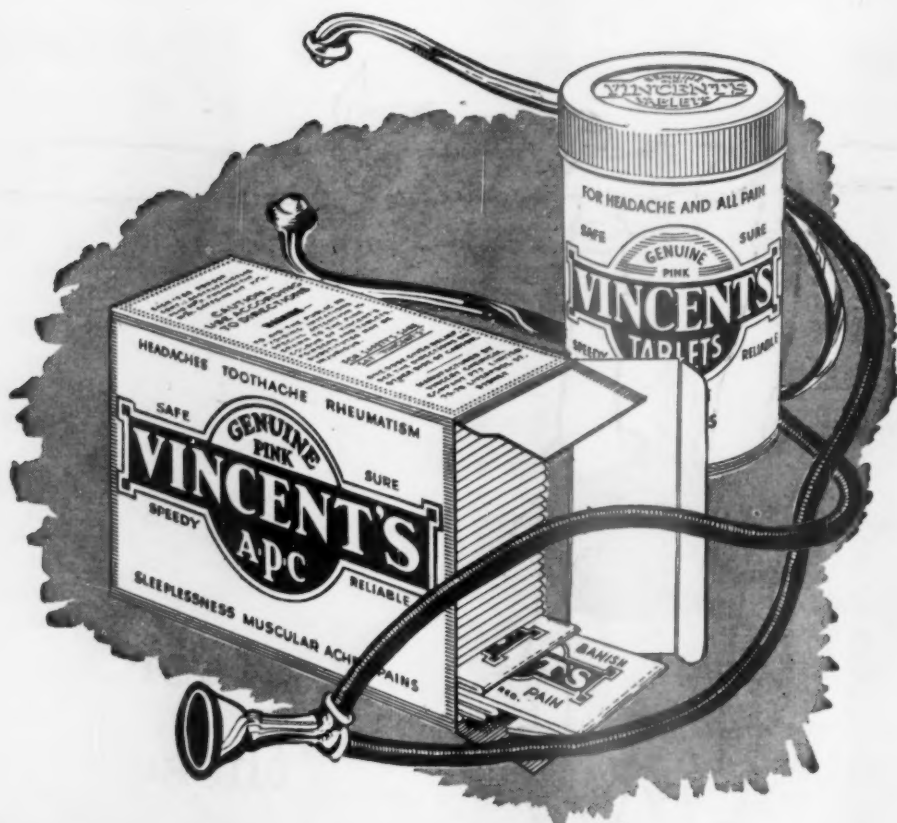
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The
Season's
Greetings

The Directors, the Board of Management and Staff of the Journal extend best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, to members of the various pharmaceutical organisations, to subscribers, to advertisers and those who receive the Journal. Included in this greeting also are all who have assisted in the production of the Journal throughout the year. We remember particularly our contributors in this and other lands, our local correspondents, the local Boards of Management and many others who have shown an interest in maintaining the Journal at a high standard. For most of us the Christmas season is an intensely busy one. At this time of the year our efforts and thoughts are concentrated on coping with the demands of thronging crowds and maintaining the service expected of us. With the passing of the Christmas season there comes a reaction, and time for reflection. Thoughts turn naturally to the achievements and the defeats of the year that is past, and plans for the future. We trust that the year has been a satisfying one for most of our readers and that the New Year will be prosperous and rewarding. The profession we serve will undoubtedly have its problems, and individual members also will face difficulties in the days ahead. In the uncertainty of the times in which we live one cannot forecast the future. However, if the general feeling of peace and goodwill which pervades the atmosphere is carried into the days ahead, it will go far in enabling us to meet and deal with the problems which arise.

NORMAN C. COSSAR,
Chairman of Directors.



THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Mr. K. S. Porter's Services to Pharmacy

Colleagues in South Australia paid well deserved tribute this month to Mr. K. S. Porter for outstanding services to pharmacy in many capacities over a considerable time.

The extraordinary amount of time and talent devoted by leaders in official pharmacy often passes without much notice. In all States and in the Commonwealth sphere there are men who devote the greater part of their time to work for the advancement of the profession, gaining little more than personal satisfaction in service.

Mr. Porter joined the ranks of pharmacy somewhat later than most people, but he has given full measure of service. He has held the high offices of President of the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society in his own State. In the Commonwealth field he became President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, which office he filled with distinction. On relinquishing that office, he became the Honorary Treasurer of the Association, and continues to hold that position.

Versatility and enthusiasm have characterised his contribution to the profession to which he is undoubtedly devoted, and it must be gratifying to him that there was not an absentee from the ranks of the official pharmaceutical organisations at the dinner tendered to him and Mrs. Porter on December 12 to say "Thank you."

Australia Day: January 26

A YEAR OF GREAT AUSTRALIANS

Australia Day, its message and the means of its celebrations, become more important with every succeeding anniversary.

The upward and the outward march on the skyline of the Capital Cities of the Australian States may be seen as a single symbol of our national growth. More important is the twofold expansion of our population—by the intake of more and more citizens by naturalisation, as well as the birth of more and more babies—is of even greater significance, since it means a daily increasing stream of citizens to share the work and the wealth alike. Highest still in the scale of values is the expansion of our responsibility as a nation among nations.

"Thanks to the imagination and labours of the past,

Australia grows apace in balanced economic strength, in the development of natural resources and in her capacity to contribute to the broader thought and civilisation of the world." Do you remember those words? They were uttered by the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, in an Australia Day message at this time in 1960. "It is good to remember and appreciate," he continued, "how many have contributed to our fortunes."

To this remembrance and appreciation, on this appropriate occasion for national inventory as well as national dedication, the Australia Day Council makes its own contribution in the shape of its "Australian of the Year" award.

The award by the very amplitude of its scope offers to all a tremendous opportunity to evaluate the service and the quality of the service of their fellow-Australians. In national service, 1960 has been a year of good harvest. Australians have deserved well of their country in every field. An Australian's statesmanship has been marked by his elevation to the House of Lords. Australian courage has been accorded the accolade of outstanding awards. Australian painters and poets have been acclaimed at international levels; Australians have done well on platform and stage, on the screen and in the field of fiction. In sport, Australians won Olympic victories with a nerve and distinction beyond the mere achievement of the arena. The Australian farm and factory worker excelled himself, and Australians stand high in the professions at home and abroad. In science an Australian researcher won global recognition with a Nobel award. The list is not exhausted.

The Australian of the Year selected for particular distinction from such a Roll of Honour, will indeed be a man or woman of merit.

"This is the law of progress," said the Prime Minister. "Our fathers did well for our country. We must do better."

Australia Day, January 26, marking the anniversary of the landing of the founder, Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., at Sydney Cove in 1788, is more than an anniversary. It is the day of our foundation, the day dedicated to the honour of our pioneers and the heritage they handed on.

We mark the simple anniversary, as is fitting, with sport and gaiety, but to our heritage and our founders we turn with more solemn observance.

We raise the Flag on Australia Day with honour and a proper reverence to all that it symbolises and suggests from the heart of a great Commonwealth within a great Commonwealth.

Appointment to C.S.I.R.O. Executive

The Minister in Charge of C.S.I.R.O. (Dr. Cameron) announced on December 14 the appointment of Dr. I. W. Wark to the Executive of C.S.I.R.O.

Dr. Wark fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Professor L. G. H. Huxley, who was recently appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University.

Prior to joining C.S.I.R.O. in 1939, Dr. Wark had established himself as a brilliant physical chemist. After an outstanding academic career, which won him the degrees of Ph.D. (London) and D.Sc. (Melbourne), as well as numerous other scientific distinctions, he joined the Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd. During his thirteen years with the company he pioneered research on the principles underlying froth flotation, a process which is widely used in Australia for the separation of valuable minerals. This work, which culminated in the publication of a book, called "Principles of Flotation," established him as a world authority on the subject.

On joining C.S.I.R.O., Dr. Wark was entrusted with the formation of the Division of Industrial Chemistry and was soon designated Chief. When the Division was reorganised into a group of Divisions and Sections known as the C.S.I.R.O. Chemical Research Laboratories, he became the first Director. For the time being he will continue to act in this capacity. Over the last twenty years he has guided the development and growth of these Laboratories, which are now recognised as one of the world's leading centres of basic and applied chemical research. In recent years many research workers from Europe, Asia and America have come to Melbourne to work in them as guests, and one-third of the Laboratories' scientific staff has come from overseas.

A Modified Examination for the Unregistered in Oklahoma

The danger of permitting the growth of any considerable body of unregistered persons has once again been exemplified by an incident in Oklahoma, referred to in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association (November, 1960). The events there are spoken of as challenging the status of pharmacy as a profession.

The facts as outlined are that the Supreme Court of Oklahoma issued a mandamus directing the Board of Pharmacy to conduct an examination for 107 applicants lacking the professional education, training and skill required generally of licentiate applicants. The mandamus was issued under a law of 1897. Attempts by the American Pharmaceutical Association to thwart the threat were unsuccessful, notwithstanding the vigorous measures adopted.

When the Association's efforts for a re-ruling on the hearing were defeated, a suit was brought to test the validity and the constitutionality of the 1897 law. In the meanwhile, however, the Board of Pharmacy administered an examination to 210 assistant pharmacist applicants—103 more than the court ruling required. Forty-one passed the first test. A second examination was held for those who failed and also for new applicants. 250 candidates took the second examination and 85 of them passed.

Summing up, the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association concludes that the basic requirements of professional status have been challenged to an extent which affects all phases of Pharmacy throughout the United States.

"When two years of practical experience is substituted for formal academic training, and when Boards of Pharmacy compromise standards of competency, then pharmacy as a professional entity is threatened."

Pharmacy Teaching Posts at Addis Ababa

At the request of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, University College at Addis Ababa, we publish a notice concerning vacant Lectureships in Pharmaceutical subjects at this College, which is within the Faculty of Science in the University College of Addis Ababa.

Two lecturers are required to take up positions before October, 1961—one position to be filled preferably in March, 1961.

The College plans to offer a four year degree course in Pharmacy. The first year is a general year in Science; the instruction in Pharmaceutical subjects beginning in the second year. It is expected that the number of students for 1961 will be small for the second and third years. Subjects to be included will be Pharmaceutical techniques, Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy. The lecturers will be responsible for practical work in the subjects as well as lectures.

Qualifications for these appointments are a good degree in Pharmaceutical subjects. Applicants with advanced degrees will be preferred. An Associate Professorship would be offered to a well qualified candidate with seven years appropriate experience.

Annual salary offered for foreign teachers is as follows:

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Salary is net.	

Recent events at Addis Ababa might deter any but the more adventurous from seeking posts there.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

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BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

Education and Research

At the recent meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference the Chairman, Professor W. H. Linnell, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, University of London, took as the subject of his address "Education and Research."

He emphasised his theme with the statement: "It is no exaggeration to say that whether or not Britain maintains her position in the world as a great power will depend largely upon her research activities in the near future. These cannot exist unless we possess personnel capable of extending boundaries of knowledge, and this in turn is dependent on the education of the young and on some directive influence on their potential."

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* (Sept. 10, 1960), in its editorial comment on the address, said:—

"The view that the West should devote a larger proportion of its income to education and research is not new, though it is probably true, as Professor Linnell, in his Chairman's address to this year's British Pharmaceutical Conference, implies, that neither is it one that has gained acceptance as yet by the populace at large. And, in the absence of such acceptance, a Government in a free country is bound to be slow to shoulder the expense of the kind of education and research programme that Professor Linnell seems to envisage. In the task of awakening the public to the need for such a policy, the Chairman's address is a valuable contribution. At the same time, it must be remembered that the British Government is even now committed to considerable expansion of higher education; and that universities are not the kind of institution that can be rapidly increased in size without a danger of detriment to standards. Quality in this matter, as in so many others, may be more important than quantity, though both may be necessary."

"The Chairman's address had the merit also of turning the attention of the Conference to the wider world in which the science and profession of pharmacy is evolving—an exercise that can be useful from time to time. Though that is not to say that education and research are not themselves of vital interest to pharmacy; of course they are. But it was with the widest implications of education and research that the Chairman was concerned. There can be little doubt that Western civilisation has survived for 5000 years by virtue of its technical superiority. Yet it has not been in the ascendant throughout all that time; its supremacy has waxed and waned with its retention or loss of the technical lead."

Only recently, in a speech delivered at Fulton, Missouri, the Minister of Science, Viscount Hailsham, pointed to a diminution of the relative superiority of the West. He compared the relatively wasteful use by the West of its vast resources and national income and the Russians' deliberately thrifty, carefully deployed use of their inferior resources; and compared the 4 per cent. or even 5 per cent. of the West's national income spent on public education with the 7 or 8 per cent. of theirs, the greatest part of theirs being concentrated, probably, on the production of mathematicians, scientists and technologists. He felt bound to warn his fellow countrymen and the Americans that their material advantage was dwindling away, that the rate at which it was dwindling was increasing, and that in some fields, notably, those of some military weapons, the West was in some respects behind. A leading article in *Nature* recently argued that there was little doubt that the talents of Great Britain were not being fully used; above all, the supply of scientists and technologists must be stepped up. Though more recently, in the same journal, it was suggested that until such questions as the purpose of university education, its content and where it should be given and to what proportion of the population were answered, no firm decisions could be taken as to the proportion of Britain's resources that should be expended on higher education, let alone its distribution. It looks as if the Conference Chairman of 1960 has chosen a subject for his address that will occupy a central position in the debates of the decade he has ushered in."

In proposing the vote of thanks to the Chairman, Dr. A. H. Beckett, Head of the School of Pharmacy, Chelsea, said he was glad that the Chairman had decided not to deal with the specialised sections in which he was so specially qualified, but had chosen the broader aspect of research and teaching. In resisting the temptation to deal with specialist problems, Professor Linnell had placed before them something that was really important.

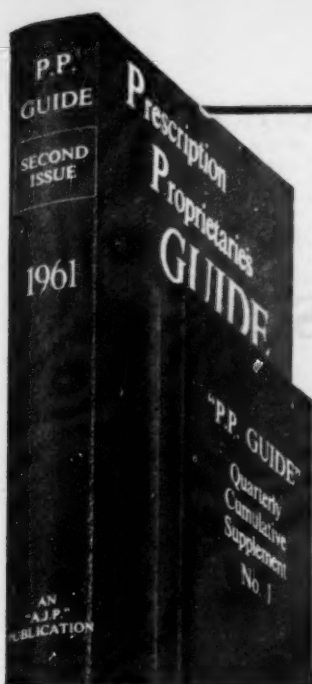
LEGISLATIVE CONTROL OF MEDICINE

Views of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain recently submitted its views on legislation concerning medicines to an Inter-departmental Working Party.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* (Sept. 24, 1960) discussed some of the submission in its editorial as follows:—

"All medicines should be subject to legal control



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THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

KODAK

Travelling Scholarship

1961

Value of Scholarship

The Association has pleasure in announcing the Kodak Travelling Scholarship, 1961.

The scholarship is valued at £A1000.

Object

These scholarships are awarded to enable young Australian pharmaceutical chemists to further their education by means of study or research overseas in a subject or subjects related to the teaching of pharmacy or any branch of pharmacy or pharmaceutical practice.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF 1961 SCHOLARSHIP

The donor has given the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association complete authority to determine the terms and conditions on which the Scholarship shall be awarded. Conditions of the award for 1961 are:

1. Qualifications

The applicants must be registered pharmaceutical chemists and graduates of a recognised pharmaceutical teaching establishment in Australia.

2. Applications

- (a) The latest date for receipt of applications is February 28, 1961.
- (b) Applications must be addressed to the Hon. General Secretary, Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, Melbourne. Envelopes must be endorsed: "Kodak Travelling Scholarship."
- (c) Applicants must submit an outline of the project they propose to carry out together with evidence of their ability to do so. Each applicant must forward with the application the names of three suitable persons as referees. One of the referees should be the head of the Pharmacy Department or College of Pharmacy from which he graduated.
- (d) Referees must send their reports direct to the Hon. General Secretary. Envelopes must be endorsed "Kodak Travelling Scholarship—Referee's Report."

3. Conditions

- (a) The successful applicant will be required to undertake studies, investigation or research for a period of not less than 12 months or one academic year in such country or countries as may be approved.
- (b) The award of the scholarship will be made by the Executive of the Association, and its decision will be final.
- (c) The successful applicant will be required to submit to the Executive periodical reports on his work at times to be agreed and a detailed report within three months after expiration of the scholarship.
- (d) An undertaking will be required from the holder of the scholarship that he will return to Australia and remain in active association with pharmacy for at least two years after expiry of the scholarship; if required by the Association he will undertake to deliver lectures or addresses on his work abroad in two or more States of the Commonwealth.

with exceptions as necessary, rather than free from control with certain exceptions as at present. That is the main submission made by the Pharmaceutical Society in its evidence to the Working Party on legislation concerning medicines. The idea of 'permitted,' rather than 'prohibited,' lists is one that is being currently advocated also in the sphere of food additives. There the problem is that new additives, because they are new, escape prohibition, the machinery of control being slow to operate. A similar problem arises in pharmacy where new drugs at present escape all control. The Society proposes that that should be dealt with by a provision that substances newly introduced as medicines should be supplied only on prescriptions until such times as there is sufficient evidence available to justify release from such control. But new dangers can arise from time to time concerning substances long used as medicines. Action on them would be quicker and more effective if all medicines were subject to some form of control, such as the Society advocates. The case for a general control also rests on the fact that, as was stated by the Society's Committee of Inquiry in 1941: 'Drugs and medicines are not ordinary commercial articles for which the limit of the market may safely be the desire and capacity of the public to purchase them. It is not in the public interest that they should be subject to the ordinary conditions of trade and any and every method adopted to induce the public to purchase them.'

"The Society, in its memorandum, proposes a three-tier system of control: a permitted list, presumably small, of medicines would be available from businesses other than pharmacies, though these businesses would have to satisfy certain conditions; all other medicines would be sold only through pharmacies; certain medicines, and all new medicines, for a time at least, would be available on prescription only. A further important proposal is that the control of medicines should be vested in the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who would have power to make rules dealing with such matters as the introduction, composition, production, identification, purity, claims advertising and distribution of substances and preparations used for the prevention or treatment of human or animal ailments. Important, too, is the proposal that the Medicinal Substances Control Commission, which would advise the Minister concerned, should have adequate technical staff and facilities to assist it and the Ministers in the discharge of their duties. The memorandum envisages a closer control of wholesale and manufacturing activities. Thus it is suggested that the owners of businesses concerned with the manufacture and wholesaling of medicines should be required to comply in respect of qualified personnel with the same conditions as the owners of the businesses concerned with the retail sale of poisons in Part I of the Poisons List. Also, the proposal that it should be an offence to sell a poison for resale by retail unless the purchaser was entitled by law to sell it by retail would secure a tightening up on wholesale distributive arrangements."

A NOTE ON THE ASSAY OF DRIED ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE GEL.

R. G. Coombe and J. J. Roxon,

Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney.

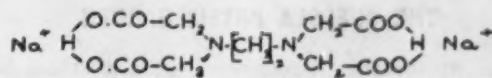
Recently a sample of dried aluminium hydroxide gel was submitted to the Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney, for assay. Reference was made to the Monograph of the British Pharmacopoeia 1958, and the tests outlined for neutralising capacity, alkalinity and ammonium salts were found to be satisfactory. However,

the procedure outlined for the estimation of total Al_2O_3 we found to be ambiguous, and unless the underlying principles were fully understood could lead to an error by a factor of two. The ambiguity lies in expressing the concentrations of the standard solutions in terms of normal instead of molar.

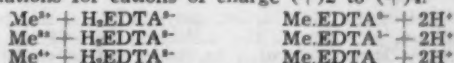
The B.P. assay is based on the method of K. ter Haar and J. Bazen^{1,2}. The sample is dissolved in hydrochloric acid and excess standard N/10 sodium edetate is added, which complexes the Al^{3+} and then the excess sodium edetate is back titrated at pH 3-5 (neutral to congo red) with standard N/10 thorium nitrate solution in the presence of sodium alizarin sulphate as indicator. The B.P. states that 1 ml. of N/10 sodium edetate is equivalent to 0.002549g Al_2O_3 .

This value is correct, but in allowing for the back titration it seems that the volume of sodium edetate solution equivalent to the aluminium present would be the difference between the volume of sodium edetate solution added and the volume of thorium nitrate solution required in the back titration. However this is not the case, as we shall show below.

Sodium edetate, the disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetracetic acid,



is well known as a highly efficient complexing agent, complexing with a large number of cations independent of the charge on the cation, but complexing the cation on a mole-for-mole basis, as indicated by the following equations for cations of charge (+)2 to (+)4.



We feel therefore that it is more realistic to refer to the concentrations of the standard solutions in compleximetric estimations of this type in terms of molar solutions rather than normal solutions. The B.P. Appendix IIa states that a N/10 solution of sodium edetate is obtained by dissolving 18.61g in water to a litre.

It also states that a N/10 thorium nitrate solution is obtained by dissolving 14.70g in water to a litre, but these solutions are 0.05M and 0.025M respectively.

Hence for this reaction the molar concentration of thorium nitrate solution used in the back titration is half that of the sodium edetate solution. This means that twice as much thorium nitrate solution would be used in the back titration which on calculation would give half the true value of the aluminium oxide.

It is suggested, therefore, that if 0.05M solutions of both sodium edetate and thorium nitrate were used in this and similar compleximetric estimations, any ambiguity and possibility of error could be overcome.

To show the advantage of expressing the concentrations of the standard solutions in terms of molarity rather than normality in the assay procedure, we prepared a standard solution of reagent grade potassium aluminium sulphate containing a known quantity of aluminium ion, and assayed the solution by the official method, using 0.05M sodium edetate solution and 0.05M thorium nitrate solution.

Wt. of Alum. taken = 5.930 g dissolved in 250 ml., equivalent to 0.05M Al^{3+} .

Wt. of sodium edetate = 4.653 g dissolved in 250ml. = 0.05M.

Wt. of $Th(NO_3)_4 \cdot 6H_2O$ = 7.352g dissolved in 250ml. = 0.05M.

To 20 ml. of the Al^{3+} solution was added 30 ml. of 0.05M sodium edetate. The volume of 0.05M thorium nitrate required for the back titration = 10 ml.

Therefore the volume of 0.05M sodium edetate which is equivalent to aluminium ion = $(30 - 10) = 20$ ml.

$$\text{Therefore Al}^{(3+)} \text{ in 250 ml.} = \frac{250 \times 20}{20} \times 0.00135 \text{ g Al}^{(3+)}$$

$$= 0.3375 \text{ g Al}^{(3+)}$$

$$= 5.93 \text{ g potassium aluminium sulphate,}$$

$$\text{which when expressed in terms of Al}_2\text{O}_3,$$

$$= \frac{250 \times 20}{20} \times 0.002549 \text{ g}$$

$$= 0.6356 \text{ g Al}_2\text{O}_3.$$

Therefore 1 ml. of 0.05M sodium edetate is equivalent to 0.002549 g Al₂O₃.

References

- ¹ K. ter Haar and J. Bazen, *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 9, 235 (1953).
- ² K. ter Haar and J. Bazen, *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 10, 23 (1954).

THE CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN

The Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea is almost 300 years old. Down the years it has played an important part in the botanical training of apothecaries, physicians and pharmaceutical chemists. It is visited by many overseas students who remember it as one of the pleasantly quiet spots in the interesting district of Chelsea.

The following article is reprinted from *Endeavour*, October, 1960.

The Chelsea Physic Garden plays an unusual, possibly unique, part among the numerous and varied institutions in Britain devoted to the scientific study of plants. Most botanists know it as the second oldest physic garden in the British Isles, about fifty years younger than the one at Oxford and nearly a hundred years older than the Botanic Gardens at Kew. The land was the gift of Sir Hans Sloane, President of the Royal Society from 1727 to 1741. This year marks the tercentenary of both Sloane's birth and the foundation of the Royal Society. After nearly three hundred years the garden's activities are greater and more varied than ever before.

In 1673 the Society of Apothecaries signed a lease for a piece of land on the banks of the Thames, just outside what was then the village of Chelsea, to allow convenient water carriage to Apothecaries' Hall at Blackfriars. A dock for the barges survives as a garden yard, but it is now high and dry, having been separated from the river, like the rest of the garden, by the building of Chelsea Embankment. The original purpose of the Chelsea Physic Garden, which is shared with other early physic and botanic gardens, was the cultivation, for strictly educational purposes, of drug plants used in the pharmacopoeias of their time, and this function has survived without a break to the present day. The garden has gradually seen its rural surroundings become wholly urban and its survival is a matter for surprise.

The Society walled in its plot the year after leasing it, and the freehold was conveyed to it in 1722 by Sir Hans Sloane, who had acquired it with the Manor of Chelsea ten years previously. The purpose of the conveyance was that it might be continued as a physic garden and "that the apprentices of the Society and others might better distinguish good and useful plants from those that bear resemblance to them and yet are hurtful." One of the conditions of the transfer was that the apothecaries should yearly render to the Royal Society fifty specimens of distinct plants, well dried and preserved, which had grown in the garden that year. Sir Hans, as President of the Royal Society of Apothe-

caries, paid their annual tribute, and the specimens were inspected and discussed by those present.

To commemorate the munificence of Sloane, a portrait statue in marble by Michael Rysbrach was set up in the garden in 1737. It stands there still, reasonably well preserved in spite of the London atmosphere. This year being the three-hundredth anniversary of Sloane's birth, the statue has been given special attention and now stands startlingly white among the gentle greens and greys of the surrounding garden and its boundary walls.

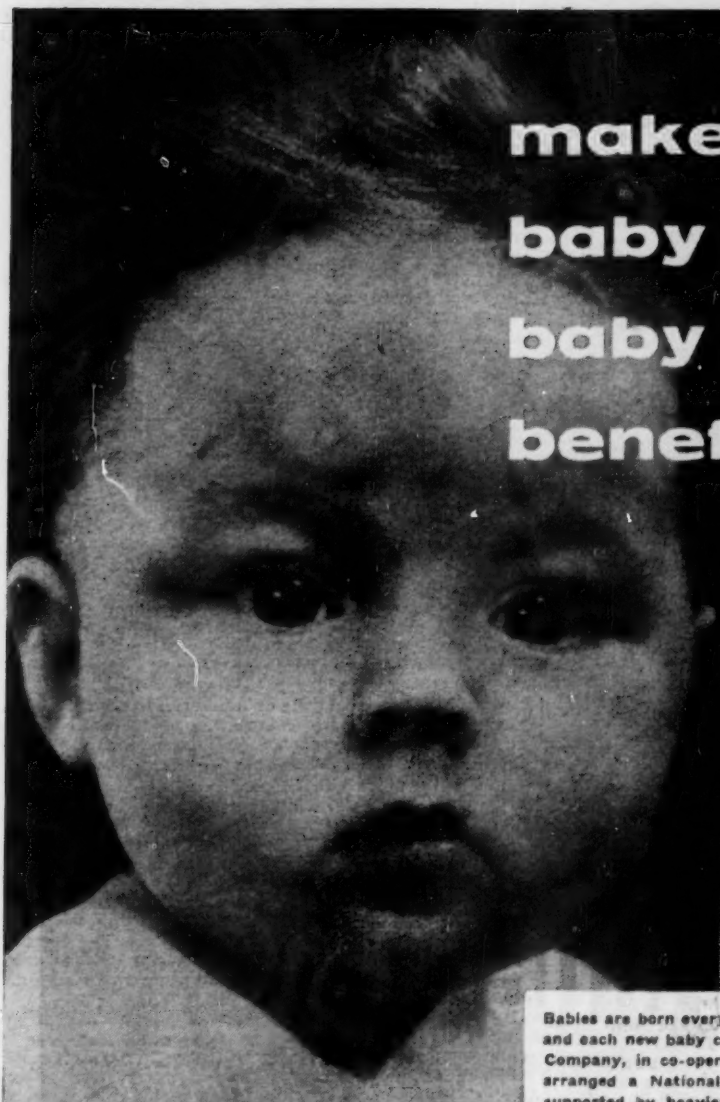
The garden has been under the charge of a long series of gardeners or curators, some of whom are well known in the history of horticulture. Phillip Miller (appointed 1722), "the most famous gardener of his day," was curator for forty-eight years. By 1768 his "Gardener's Dictionary" had reached its eighth edition. One of the aims of Linnaeus in his trip to England in 1736 was to visit Chelsea, and he records that Miller permitted him to collect many plants in the garden. Miller was succeeded by James Forsyth, who became noted for his methods of pruning and training fruit-bearing and forest trees; for him the shrub genus *Forsythia* is named, without which no suburban garden is now complete. Robert Fortune, the famous collector, was appointed later to undertake the importation of tea into India: the genus *Fortunella* (the cumquats) derives its name from him.

For over a century, starting in 1724, there was also a Director of the Garden and Demonstrator of Plants. One was William Curtis, author of the *Flora Londinensis*, "one of the most beautiful and accurate works on British plants," and originator of the *Botanical Magazine*. The latter first appeared in 1787 and is still published and associated with his name. John Lindley—appointed in 1835—with the co-operation of Fortune during his short period as curator, reorganised the garden on a natural system and, with Thomas Moore, the next curator, compiled the celebrated "Treasury of Botany" that for many years remained a valuable work of reference on economic and little-known plants.

It is not surprising that during this phase of its history the garden introduced many innovations. Perhaps the oddest was its rockery, certainly one of the earliest to be built in Britain. Stanesby Alchorne, an otherwise undistinguished director, acquired forty tons of old stones from the Tower of London; to these were added flints and chalk and a large quantity of basaltic lava brought by Sir Joseph Banks from Iceland. The curious magpie colour scheme which resulted can still be seen by visitors and the rockery affords a home for numerous alpine plants.

The visit in 1682 of Dr. Hermann, Professor of Botany of Leyden, was notable because it resulted in a formal exchange of seeds and plants between the two gardens. This is regarded as the beginning of the system of exchanges which now prevails among botanic gardens throughout the world. The current Chelsea list includes exchanges with about 250 stations, including, for example, thirty in Russia and five in China.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century the garden fell on hard times. The Society of Apothecaries ceased to find it so useful, perhaps because, with the rise of synthetic organic chemistry, drugs were no longer so exclusively a product of the plant kingdom. The garden was certainly a financial strain, and the Society alleged that it was no longer suitable for the purpose of a botanic garden, because of the deleterious effects of increasing impoverished state of the sandy soil. The Society asked to be relieved of its trust, but a Treasury Committee did not agree that the garden had outlived its usefulness. It satisfied itself that the garden was still well fitted for botanical purposes, a conclusion which has been fully justified. It also considered that the garden's advantages were likely to be highly appreciated by the students of the Royal College of Science (now part of Imperial College, London) and of the various London Polytechnics; in this opinion also, history has proved it

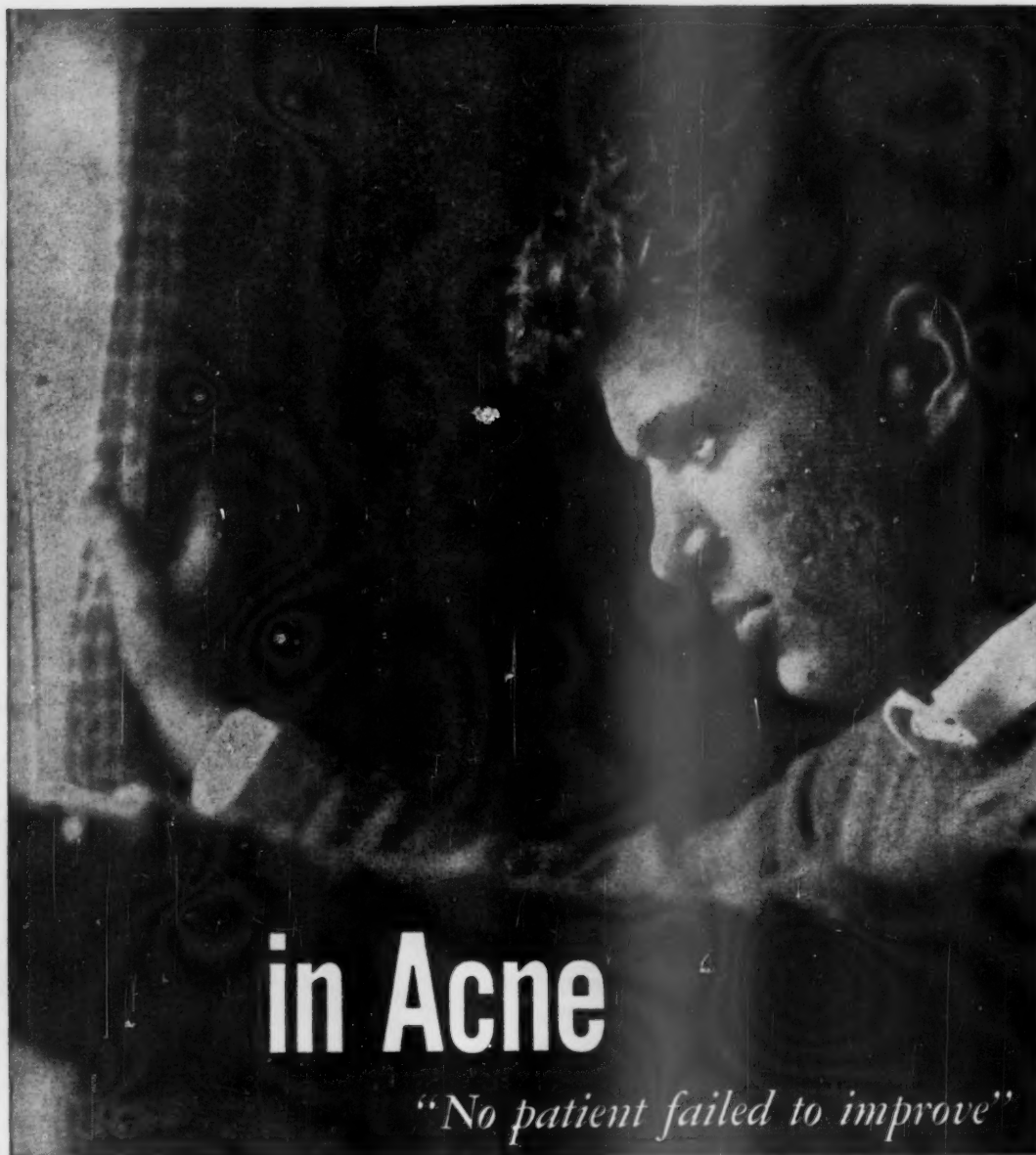


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right. In 1899 the Charity Commissioners appointed the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities trustees to the garden, with a committee of management consisting of their nominees and nominees of sundry learned and other bodies. Financial support was provided by the City Parochial Foundation and the other organisations concerned. The trust laid it down that the charity should be administered exclusively for the promotion of the study of botany, "including instruction in Technical Pharmacology as far as the culture of medicinal plants is concerned." The new managers erected a lecture room, laboratory and curator's house, and installed heated greenhouses and pits. Outdoor beds were provided which supply the medicinal plants still widely needed for pharmacological teaching.

At the present time the garden serves botanical education at every level and has users of every age. The Junior Naturalists' Club is composed of London school-children, from eight years old to sixteen, who use the garden under direction on holidays and Saturdays. The importance of stimulating the interest of young people is now generally recognised, and it is interesting that four recent members of this club are at present undergraduates in university botany departments.

University extension courses and refresher courses for teachers make frequent use of the lecture room and the facilities of the garden itself. The most numerous users, directly or indirectly, are university and polytechnic students. Last year about four thousand visited the garden, and many more were indebted to it, perhaps unconsciously, for material with which they were working in their own colleges. Last year 30,000 specimens were provided for examination purposes alone, and as many as 80,000 have been sent out in the course of a year. As foreseen by the Treasury Committee in 1899, the closest association of the garden has been with the Botany Department of Imperial College, and almost daily supplies of materials are sent to it during term. The department's classes in systematic botany are carried on in the garden and its buildings, flowers held in deep freeze being used during the winter.

The longest association of all with Imperial College has, however, been on the side of research. Studies of plant growth, and particularly of its dependence on day-length and temperature—associated for so many years with the names of F. G. Gregory and O. N. Purvis—were all carried out in the garden and its laboratories. At the moment, investigations of growth, translocation, nitrogen metabolism, bacterial glands and mosaic diseases are in progress. It is proper to add that in all its present activities the garden owes much to the enthusiasm and skill of the director.

Two things particularly impress the botanical visitor to the garden. First of all, he feels that he has passed suddenly into another atmosphere and another century. The patina of the walls is of the eighteenth century, but it is in harmony with the laboratories erected in this century; in few other places can one be so conscious of a continuity of botanical history. Secondly, the visiting botanist can here carry on his taxonomic studies without the interruption from the general public that is unavoidable in some other botanic gardens. Once his bona fides are established, he can work without let or hindrance.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Zoological Society, London, recently held a symposium on "Tuberculosis in Animals." Professor J. W. Crofton gave a paper on the disease in man. This was reported in *Nature*, Sept. 17, 1960, as follows:—

With the greater control of malaria, tuberculosis has become the world's most important public health problem. The World Health Organisation calculates that

0.5-1 per cent. of the entire population of the world is coughing up tubercle bacilli at any one time. Since the introduction of modern chemotherapy in 1947, there has been a dramatic fall in mortality from tuberculosis, at least in the economically developed countries; but the fall in notifications has been very much slower. Human infection by bovine tubercle bacilli can be measured directly only by typing bacilli isolated from patients. Indirect estimates can be made by following trends of tuberculosis in young children, who are likely to be infected from milk, or of such forms as abdominal tuberculosis, which are likely also to be associated with milk infection. Figures quoted demonstrated such falls, greater in urban areas, where milk infection was first well controlled, than in rural areas, and much greater than the falls in respiratory tuberculosis.

The control of infection with human bacilli depends on efficient case-finding, mainly by mass miniature radiography, on efficient treatment to render patients permanently non-infectious, on efficient prophylactic vaccination with B.C.G. and on the general improvement in environmental conditions. Figures for Edinburgh were quoted to show the dramatic effect relatively thorough re-organisation and good team-work can have not only on the mortality, but also on the morbidity of tuberculosis. It is suggested that, with sufficient energy and enthusiasm, the elimination of tuberculosis could be proceeding much more rapidly than it is in most areas at the present time.

COST OF PROPHYLACTIC CHEMOTHERAPY IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS

(Abstract from *Pharmacy Digest*, August, 1960)

A large-scale trial was undertaken from January 5 to August 30, 1959, to assess the value of tetracycline and penicillin as long-term prophylactics in chronic bronchitis. A special study was made relating the cost of treatment to the money lost to the individual by incapacity. The work was conducted by the Chronic Bronchitis Sub-committee of the British Tuberculosis Association (*Brit. Med. J.*, 1960, i, 297).

Sixteen chest-clinic physicians co-operated, contributing 252 patients, who were allotted at random to three groups receiving (1) tetracycline, 250 mg. twice daily; (2) penicillin V (as potassium salt), 312 mg. twice daily; (2) an inert substance (starch) twice daily. The substances used in each group were presented in capsules of identical appearance.

It was hoped that both drugs would, in the doses used, suppress pneumococci, and that tetracycline might in addition suppress a reasonable proportion of *H. influenzae* strains.

It was found that tetracycline and penicillin V in these dosages approximately halved the days lost from work, as compared with the control group receiving the inert treatment. The evidence of improvement was the shortened duration, rather than a decreased number, of exacerbations. Tetracycline did not differ significantly in its effect from penicillin, but the cost of treatment was much greater.

The average monetary losses per patient in the three groups were: Penicillin, £14; tetracycline, £18; control, £40. The average cost per patient was: Penicillin, £16, and tetracycline, £32. The result, as compared with the control group, was a net gain per patient of £10 with penicillin, and a net loss of £10 with tetracycline. (These amounts were considered quite apart from the benefit to the patient of improved health during the active-drug treatment.)

In discussing the validity of the results the report concludes that the method of study used was reliable.

EFFECT OF THALIDOMIDE IN EXPERIMENTAL GASTRIC ULCERS

K. Martindale, G. F. Somers, C. W. M. Wilson

(A paper presented to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1960.)

The authors have studied the effects of thalidomide, a new sedative hypnotic drug, in stress and phenylbutazone-induced ulcers in the rat. In the control rats stress ulcers developed in the glandular part of the stomach, beginning as small petechial haemorrhages followed by erosion to the submucosal regions to form typical ulcers. The degree of ulceration was greater when the rats were isolated in individual cages than when they were grouped together. Treatment with thalidomide prevented the ulceration and this was associated with an absence of the hyperacidity which occurred in the control groups. Treatment with thalidomide after establishment of ulcers had a curative action, the degree of ulceration being much less after four days than in the control groups. Gastric damage after phenylbutazone injection was significantly more severe in rats which were kept singly in individual cages than when they were grouped two or four in a cage, and the degree of damage increased in all groups with increasing doses of phenylbutazone. In thalidomide-treated rats this difference did not occur, the gastric damage in isolated rats being reduced to the same level as in aggregated rats. It is thought that the ineffectiveness of thalidomide against phenylbutazone-induced ulceration may be explained by the fact that the initial lesion in this type of ulcer is due to a specific local effect, chemical or endocrine, subsequently potentiated by gastric autodigestion. However, the different results in grouped and single rats are taken to suggest that a concomitant stress reaction may also be involved which is largely dependent on the environmental conditions. The removal of this factor by thalidomide seems to indicate that its anti-ulcerative action is mediated through the central nervous system.—*Pharm. J.*, September 24, 1960.

IRON PREPARATIONS FOR ANAEMIA

Chemotherapy Review, September, 1960, has an abstract of a paper by Fisher and Biggs (*British Med. Journal*, July, 1960) on Iron Therapy. Their abstract is as follows:—

With the exception of a few dissident voices it is now becoming generally recognised that some form of iron therapy should be given routinely to all pregnant women. It is useless to select those patients who are anaemic early in pregnancy for preferential treatment, because many patients with good initial haemoglobin levels become anaemic later. Many preparations of iron have been used; some are better tolerated than others; some are more expensive than others (Hayhoe, *B.M.J.*, "Drug Treatment of Disease," April 16, p. 1195). Ferrous sulphate is both cheap and effective, but the general experience is that it is not very well tolerated in pregnancy. The proportion of patients complaining of gastro-intestinal symptoms has varied with the mode of presentation, with the observer, and with the dosage.

The problems of price and tolerance are now of major importance, particularly at the present moment when intramuscular preparations cannot be used. In an attempt to solve these problems, an enteric-coated preparation of ferrous sulphate ("Toniron") was used at two local health authority antenatal clinics in Oxford. The tablets contain 5 gr. (0.32 g.) of ferrous sulphate,

and the usual dose was three tablets a day. The preparation was very well tolerated and the price of the tablets was lower than that of any form of ferrous gluconate.

Haemoglobin readings were made at the first visit, and, as nearly as possible, at 38 weeks. The results (given in a table) show an average rise of haemoglobin of about 9 per cent. In assessing these results there has been no attempt to exclude patients who were known, or suspected, not to be taking their tablets regularly. This sort of exclusion is likely to be the result of careful inquiry about patients whose haemoglobin levels are least satisfactory. A few patients (10 out of 105) were given ferrous gluconate for part of the time, because they attributed minor gastro-intestinal upsets to Toniron. The results therefore represent haemoglobin levels to be expected in average clinics containing the usual mixture of co-operative and unco-operative, truthful and untruthful, stupid and intelligent patients.

The figures provided make it clear that with intensive iron therapy it is possible to obtain a very high level of haemoglobin at term; in 75 per cent. of the pregnancies the level was 90 per cent. or more.

CETYL ALCOHOL AND REDUCTION OF EVAPORATION LOSSES

Much interest has been shown in Australia in the use of cetyl alcohol in reducing evaporation losses in arid regions. Early work in this field was done by C.S.I.R.O.

Chemistry and Industry, September 17, 1960, reports that Price's (Bromborough) Ltd., England, have developed a new inexpensive system for producing the intact film of cetyl alcohol.

Their report reads: "The unit is simple to operate and automatically provides effective film for one month on water surfaces up to 4-acre in extent. Known as the Constant Feed Submerged Dispenser, the unit is based on the principle that a solution of cetyl alcohol in kerosene, when allowed to float to the surface of the water, spreads a film which reduces evaporation losses. To be effective, however, the film must be maintained intact by continuous dosage with cetyl alcohol. Previous methods of achieving this have required constant supervision or expensive labour, while floating or land-based automatic continuous-dosage dispensers are subject to pilferage or damage by humans and animals, and to fire risks.

The pack to be marketed is designed for use with the standard non-returnable kerosene can—for example, the 4-gallon debbi common to many parts of Africa. It consists of a constant feed device packed in a carton with a polythene bag containing a weighed quantity of cetyl alcohol sufficient to give a 3 per cent. solution (1 lb. for a 4-gallon can). The constant feed device consists of a bung carrying two tubes, in one of which is positioned a hypodermic needle. The operator rips off the cap on the kerosene can, shakes the cetyl alcohol, stirring until it is all dissolved, and then presses the constant feed device firmly into the bung hole. Bricks or stones are tied saddlewise to the can to weight it and the complete unit is sunk into the reservoir. Water enters through the inlet pipe in the bung, forcing the cetyl alcohol solution out through the hypodermic needle in the discharge pipe and the drops float to the surface to generate the film.

Unlike shore-based or floating dispensers, the new device is designed to operate fully submerged. Thus it is kept at a substantially uniform temperature, instead of being subject to the wide fluctuations of air temperature, and the viscosity of the solution—and hence the rate of discharge—remains constant. Six units are now awaiting trial under field conditions in East Africa and arrangements are being made for similar tests to be carried out by C.S.I.R.O. in Australia.



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The three new Insulins now added to C.S.L.'s range to provide this complete cover are: —

SLOW

(Slow Acting Insulin)

— ZINC INSULIN SUSPENSION (B.P.)

SEMI-SLOW

(Semi-slow Acting Insulin)

— ZINC INSULIN SUSPENSION

(AMORPHOUS — B.P.)

ULTRA-SLOW

(Ultra-slow Acting Insulin)

— ZINC INSULIN SUSPENSION

(CRYSTALLINE — B.P.)

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INSULIN (B.P.)

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will allow any practical regimen to be established for the individual diabetic.

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MALEIC ACID PRODUCTION. CATALYTIC PROCESS

In recent years industrial uses for maleic acid and maleic anhydride have increased very greatly.

In the column "Company and Industrial News" of *Chemistry and Industry*, September 3, 1960, it is announced that Miike Gosei Chemical Co., Kyushu, Japan, are to build a maleic anhydride plant, using the Scientific Design Co. process of fixed bed, catalytic, air-oxidation of benzene with capacity of 8,000,000 lb. per year.

The same company (S.D.) has also completed for Monsanto a similar plant producing 20,000,000 lb. anhydride per year. This is now in production and brings Monsanto's maleic capacity to 60,000,000 lb. per year—which makes Monsanto the world's largest producer.

FOOD AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Pasture Development of Tropical Australia

The British Association held a special session at its Cardiff meeting, September, 1960, to consider "Food and Animal Production Overseas."

At this Dr. Griffiths Davies, of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science, gave a paper on "Pasture Development of Tropical Australia."

This was reported in *Nature*, September 24, as follows:—

"In the northern area rainfall is a summer one, which ranges from 10 to 180 in. as one passes from the southern to northern tropics and from central to coastal areas. In general, the soil is poor and suffers from deficiency of nitrogen, calcium, phosphate and potash, as well as many of the trace elements too. Throughout most of the area cattle rather than sheep are the main product. Slides were shown of typical primitive vegetation areas and the methods used for their improvement. In areas of long dead grass, burning allows the young green shoots at the base to become available to cattle. In the acacia country, the bush is pulled over by chains between powerful tractors, piled, burnt and grass seed, such as that of Buffel and Rhodes grass, sown. One of the features of grass growth in tropical areas is the very rapid and luxuriant growth which occurs in the wet season. This, with the onset of the dry season, develops fibre and is low in protein and energy value for feeding purposes. During the discussion which followed, it was suggested that under such conditions the grass should be cut frequently during the wet season and made into silage for feeding during the dry season.

"One of the main limiting factors for growth of grass throughout the tropical parts of Australia is the supply of nitrogen in the soil, and it is one of the most costly to apply, being about £39 per ton. Whereas in the south of Australia the application of phosphates and seeding with subterranean, strawberry or white clover supplies nitrogen for the grass, there are at present no suitable legumes for this in the northern areas. Search for these is now in progress. Throughout the tropics, legumes, such as cow peas, etc., have been found for arable culture, but none suitable for incorporating into grassland has yet been used. Slides of some species which might

prove suitable were shown; one came from Brazil and another from Guatemala. Various requirements are necessary in addition to their capacity for fixing nitrogen—a perennial character, palatability and non-toxicity for cattle. In addition to finding suitable species, there is also the problem of finding the right strain of organism to inoculate the seed. Slides were shown to illustrate the very large differences which exist in the growth of the legume due to this factor.

"The importance of the problem is seen in the fact that there are some 90 million acres of poor soil in tropical Australia on which such legumes could be incorporated into the grassland."

WHAT THE U-2 PLANES DISCOVERED

An Australian scientific theory on how rain is formed has gained strong support from scientific measurements made by the American U-2 flights during the last few weeks.

Rainmaking research has shown that clouds are likely to form rain when there are large numbers of tiny, solid particles in the atmosphere of the clouds. Each one of these particles becomes a nucleus for the formation of ice crystals which subsequently melt and become raindrops.

One unsolved mystery is the origin of the host of tiny particles which are found from time to time in the upper atmosphere. They may be dust particles thrown up from the ground. But Dr. E. G. Bowen, Chief of the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Radiophysics, believes that they may originate from meteor showers which fall into the earth's atmosphere from outer space.

One test of their origin is to measure their number at greater and greater heights in the atmosphere. If they come from the ground they will decrease sharply in number as the height increases and very few will be found at heights above thirty or thirty-five thousand feet. If they are coming from outside the atmosphere, however, there should be just as many at great heights as low down.

The arrival of the high-flying U-2 planes in Australia provided a unique opportunity to test the meteor theory. Lieut.-Colonel McCaslin and the U.S. Air Force were prepared to give C.S.I.R.O. the utmost help and co-operation. They willingly allowed the planes to be fitted with special dust-collecting filters designed by Dr. Keith Bigg, of the C.S.I.R.O. Radiophysics Laboratory. The Department of Air made all the necessary local arrangements for the flights and another C.S.I.R.O. officer, Mr. K. J. Heffernan, went down to Sale to take charge of the experiment.

The U-2 flights have shown that considerable numbers of these particles exist up to heights above sixty thousand feet. This lends a great deal of support to the suggestion that they are coming into the atmosphere from outer space.

To test the theory further, it is hoped to make measurements up to one hundred thousand feet, probably by means of balloons, and to try to obtain the chemical identification of the particles. In this way their nature and origin are gradually being revealed. When the story is complete, the information will be of vital importance in our understanding of the weather and in the forecasting of rain.

Control of Accidental Poisoning in Philadelphia

By EMIL A. TIBONI, B.A., M.P.H.

Chief, Community Hygiene Section, Division of Environmental Health, Department of Public Health, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Reprinted from Public Health Reports, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.)

Philadelphia's programme in the control of accidental poisonings delineates possible guidelines for other metropolitan areas with similar resources and interest. The National Clearing-house for Poison Control Centres serves as a consulting and co-ordinating agency for such programmes throughout the country.

The telephone rang at the Philadelphia Poison Information Centre. The man on duty lifted the receiver. A woman on the line pleaded tearfully, "My baby has just swallowed a mouthful of paint remover! What should I do?"

Swiftly, the duty officer determined exactly what had been taken and the amount; the age, sex and weight of the victim; and the necessary information to permit follow-up of the case. All the facts were recorded on an especially designed form which served as both a check-list and a record. The card file and the selected texts of the extensive reference library containing definite information on more than 20,000 products were consulted.

The mother was then given instructions. "Have your child sip ice-cold orange juice or ice water to prevent vomiting and delay absorption. He should have medical attention immediately. Don't be alarmed, but take him to your nearest hospital right away. Do you have transportation? Your husband has the car? Then get ready to leave and we will have a police car pick you up right away. What hospital will you go to? We will call to say that you are coming in. The police car will be at your home right away."

A call to the police department despatcher sent a car to call for the mother and child. Another call was put to the emergency ward of the hospital to give notice of the case coming in and the physician in charge was given information on the composition of the product and treatment recommended in data at the centre. The hospital's special treatment facilities, necessary medicals, and supplies made preparations possible before the arrival of the child. Prompt treatment was given and the child recovered completely.

This case represents the services performed every day by the Poison Information Centre in Philadelphia. The centre is an important and dramatic service designed to assist the medical and lay members of the community to make maximum use of the precious minutes which lie between the occurrence of the poisoning accident and the beginning of the poisoning injury. Rapidity and severity of injury vary according to the substance ingested and other factors, but it most accidents there is some time which can be used to prevent or reduce injury or save a life.

In more difficult cases, the centre calls for the services of one or more of the volunteer members of five panels of consultants or the chief toxicologist of the office of the medical examiner. When information on composition of a product is not available in the community, a call is placed to the manufacturer for discussion with the company toxicologist or other appropriate person.

Poison control is an integral part of the accident control programme of the Philadelphia Department of Public Health. Within this framework, accidental

poisonings are regarded as simply another type of accident to be controlled by all available means.

Control of accidents is conducted comprehensively in the department's programme as well as in depth. Ideally, the objective is to prevent the occurrence of the accident. Primary concern, however, is to prevent or minimise possible injury, if an accident does occur. The need for rehabilitation of persons sustaining accidental injuries is also recognised. All of these stages of control are the concern of the department.

To meet these needs, an extensive inter-disciplinary public health and community effort has been developed over the past several years. Responsibility for the planning, development and direction of poison control rests with the accident control programme which is centred in the Community Hygiene Section of the Division of Environmental Health. Poison control functions are conducted by various divisions of the department having necessary resources, through agreement reached between the respective divisions and the director of the accident control programme. For example: A co-ordinating committee composed of heads of the co-operating divisions reviews special questions or problems encountered in the operation of poison control activities. Personnel and other resources contributed by the respective divisions are provided presently through use of funds budgeted to the respective divisions. Proposals supported by the committee have requested allocation of specific funds for poison control to the accident control programme, which would in turn allocate necessary funds to co-operating divisions according to programme needs.

Community contributions of services are received directly from individuals, hospitals and professional organisations, and the Greater Philadelphia Safety Council.

One of the most important community activities is the system of poison control co-ordinators. At the request of the poison control programme director, a member of the staff of each general and children's hospital of the city was designated by the hospital administrator to work with the Health Department in furthering the control of accidental poisonings. Usually, the person designated is a physician having substantial responsibility in the hospital. In some cases, an upper level administrator is designated. Responsibilities of the poison control co-ordinators include liaison with the poison control programme, staff education, supervision of reporting of cases treated at the hospital, and development of emergency treatment techniques and facilities to the maximum extent possible in their respective hospitals.

Initial impetus for the programme came from the Philadelphia Pediatric Society, which requested the Health Department to establish a poison control programme and offered its assistance for this purpose.

In the autumn of 1955, an advisory committee was formed to review the department's plans and to develop specific programme proposals which could be supported by the entire community. In addition to several pediatricians and other specialists representing their respective societies and the five medical schools of the city, the committee included representatives of a variety of other organisations concerned with potentially poisonous substances. These included the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Industrial Hygiene Association, Eastern Pennsylvania Pest Control Association, American Chemical Society, Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, and a staff representative of the Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

The programme as ultimately evolved represents a balance between prevention and efforts to minimise the consequences of accidental poisoning. Relative emphasis can be expected to vary as possibilities for different types of action are developed. Actions taken locally to minimise consequences are the establishment of the poison information centre and the well-developed emergency treatment facilities available in most hospitals. Preventive measures include follow-up of each reported case, statistical and epidemiological analysis, education, consultation and proposed legislation. The potential for research into effects of certain substances and the management of selected cases is inherent in the programme, but no specific projects are currently under way. Such research is already an important function of the National Clearing-house for Poison Control Centres, Public Health Service, to which statistical data from the Philadelphia programme are provided.

Minimisation of Consequences

In recognition of the existing and expected occurrence of numerous cases of accidental poisoning, considerable effort has been expended in the development of facilities to minimise the consequences of these accidents.

The term "accidental poisoning," as used in this programme does not imply the evaluation of substances involved, with the establishment of some minimum level of toxicity before the substance is included. The term signifies the ingestion of a non-edible substance or the inhalation or other exposure to a substance which is believed to present some toxic hazard.

The Poison Information Centre was the first operative part of the programme because of this apparent need. In addition, it was recognised that the emergency information service would be a dramatic concrete activity through which attention could be focused on poisoning hazards. A further consideration was that co-operation in reporting of cases by hospitals would be enhanced by first providing them with such a service.

The Poison Information Centre is at present located in the office of the medical examiner, a branch of the Department of Public Health. It is under the technical supervision of the chief toxicologist. Information is given in emergencies on a 24-hour-a-day basis to anyone who telephones. Calls, answered by investigators from the staff of the medical examiner, are received on a direct incoming telephone line equipped with a distinctive bell commanding immediate attention. The telephone number of the Poison Information Centre, WALnut 2-5524, has been widely publicised. Through the co-operation of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, this number is listed in the "emergency calls" section of the Philadelphia and other south-eastern Pennsylvania telephone directories.

The centre gives full information regarding toxic ingredients, symptomatology, and recommended treatment measures to physicians and hospitals. Information to lay persons is limited to first-aid measures and a suggestion for immediate referral to a hospital or family physician, according to the seriousness of the case. It is felt that information on first-aid measures can be limited in an urban community where professional attention at a hospital is available within a few minutes in any area of the city. By alerting the hospital in advance, the net time before treatment is further reduced.

Use of a standard telephone inquiry form (see form) permits uniformity in handling and a written record of each case. This form also serves as a report to the central office.

In addition to the card file, an extensive reference library, and the services of the chief toxicologist of the office of the medical examiner, noted above, five panels of professional consultants may be called if necessary for additional guidance on therapy, composition of pharmaceuticals, household products, or pesticides and the effects produced by the bites or stings of poisonous plants and animals.

Recommendations are offered to the city hospitals by the poison control programme on organisation of treatment facilities, and the equipment, supplies and medicinals, which are desirable. The emergency treatment facilities of Philadelphia General Hospital, a branch of the Health Department, have been fully developed with the co-operation of the hospital staff and the American College of Apothecaries. These facilities serve both as a model to other hospitals and as a source of emergency supplies and medicinals. Items required only on unusual occasions have been located and arrangements for immediate procurement at any hour have been made. This includes a complete supply of snake antivenin, which is supplied to Philadelphia General Hospital by the Philadelphia Herpetological Society or which is available through local pharmaceutical houses. All local hospitals providing emergency service have been supplied with a list of recommended

REPORT OF TELEPHONE INQUIRY CITY OF PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH			DATE RECEIVED AT P.H.C.	
MATERIAL (Poison) INVOLVED: NATURE AND AMOUNT				
NAME OF VICTIM		AGE	SEX	WEIGHT
ADDRESS		PHONE		
NAME OF CALLER		RELATIONSHIP		
ADDRESS OF CALLER		PHONE		
ACTION TAKEN BY PERSON ANSWERING PHONE. OTHER REMARKS				
DATE OF ACCIDENT	TIME OF ACCIDENT A.M. P.M.	PERSON RECEIVING INQUIRY		
REFERRAL INFORMATION (For A.P.U. Use Only)				
DATE RECD. FROM P.H.C.	DATE REF. TO H.D.	REFERRED TO HEALTH DISTRICT		
PERSON		DEFERRED BY		



items and an indication of where they may obtain them if needed in an emergency.

In the event that a hospital requires an item in an emergency, the poison information centre advises where it can be obtained and arranges delivery by the Police Department, if necessary. The hospital is required to replace or pay for the item within a reasonable time.

Arrangements to make supplies and medicinals available on emergency loan have recently been broadened to provide this service to any community in the nation. Commercial air carriers have volunteered to give shipments expeditious handling, and the Pennsylvania Air National Guard has offered to fly emergency missions. These requests will be handled in the same manner as requests from Philadelphia hospitals, except that delivery will be made to the Philadelphia International Airport. If schedules and the nature of the emergency permit, the required item is carried on a commercial flight. In cases of great urgency, transportation is arranged by a chartered flight or by the Air National Guard.

Prevention

Efforts in prevention begin with a follow-up investigation by public health nurses of each reported case. The poison information centre forwards to the accident control office a duplicate copy of the "Report of Telephone Inquiry" form. The hospitals of the city and surrounding areas complete and forward an especially designed "Report of Poisoning" form, which also gives information on the substance involved and clinical data.

Each case involving a resident of the city is immediately referred to the health district where the victim lives. An investigation is made within five days of the accident. Cases involving residents of other communities are referred to the local or State Health Department office having jurisdiction.

The public health nurse completes a "Follow-up In-

vestigation of Poisoning" form, and evaluates the environment and the family situation, providing advice accordingly. If indicated, the nurse will continue to assist the family. Her final report is also submitted to the accident control programme, where it is reviewed, coded and collated with other reports on the case.

Currently, approximately 1000 cases per year are being investigated. Investigations are made only when the exposure appears to have been accidental or the circumstances are not clear. Exposures involving suicidal or homicidal intent are excluded. Apparent suicidal attempts are referred to the Division of Mental Health for possible action in suicide control efforts.

Lead poisoning is regarded as a separate programme activity because of the differences in etiology and control measures involved. Cases of lead poisoning, when reported, are investigated by other personnel through a different set of procedures. Also, control measures are developed and applied separately from those of accidental poisonings.

After coding and collation, all forms received on each case are transferred by accident control personnel to the division of statistics and research, where the data are recorded on machine punch-cards, and tabulated periodically. Tables prepared are similar to those re-



commended by the National Clearing-house for Poison Control Centres. It is hoped that continuing evaluation of the data on hand and opinions of those closely concerned with the programme will provide increasing epidemiological insight through selective additional cross tabulations and possible modifications of follow-up reports.

Although specific data are regarded as essential to successful education, certain educational efforts have been made on the basis of preliminary findings and empirical judgment. These efforts have been primarily promotional, to call attention to the seriousness of the problem and the resources available in an emergency.

Some public education has been accomplished by distribution of several hundred thousand copies of a leaflet entitled, "Accidental Poisoning: How To Prevent It; What To Do If It Occurs." The press, television, radio and exhibits have been used. A limited number of talks have been given to community groups. Excellent co-operation has been received from a number of local groups, including the local chapter of the American Society of Safety Engineers, the Health and Welfare Council, Philadelphia Hospital Pharmacists' Association and local telephone officials.

Proportionately more emphasis has been given to presenting and developing the subject with various medical, nursing and public health groups, where contacts are extensive and the programme is well known. Requests for information are common.

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A major effort in professional education has just been completed in the form of a full-day symposium on accidental poisoning. We hope to publish the proceedings. Those attending included the poison control co-ordinators and various other groups having professional or business interest in accidental poisonings, as typified by the original advisory committee.

Broader public education efforts have been delayed pending development of additional local data. While the need for even more epidemiological data is recognised, the extensive data already produced make it possible, we believe, to begin an ambitious plan of action. This plan contemplates the participation of each of the various disciplines of the department having central or health district contacts with public and professional groups.

It is recognised that certain control legislation is desirable, and data to support such legal controls are being gathered. It appears advisable, however, that legislation should be enacted by as large a political jurisdiction as possible, as long as the standards it establishes meet local needs. Design and maintenance standards in dwellings appear to be an important area for possible local legislation at this time.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the operation of the programme is a continual process conducted by the director and staff of the programme with the assistance of the intra-departmental co-ordinating committee composed of the directors of co-operating divisions.

There is widespread and enthusiastic support in the community and an unquestioning acceptance of the hazards of accidental poisoning. This is in sharp contrast to the attitude displayed toward certain other types of accidents. Using the criterion of public acceptance, it appears that this has been a proper and adequately conducted programme.

There seems to be little doubt that the poison information centre should be under medical supervision. This is especially true of the actual dispensing of information. Despite the fact that it is clear to the caller that the person answering the telephone inquiry is not a physician, there is still some question of liability. In many instances a physician calls and there appears to be a desire on his part to discuss the case with the person providing the information. It appears preferable that first-aid information to parents or other lay callers be given under guidance of a physician.

Preparation of information cards and other steps to review and organise data for dispensing are now handled well at the centre under supervision of a competent toxicologist, but nevertheless specific medical review and approval of each recommendation would be of considerable value.

There is a need for more intensive effort in analysis and interpretation of follow-up and hospital-reported data. Current statistical resources are competent but limited. In addition, there is need for continuing interpretation by personnel specifically charged with epidemiological analysis of this subject. More attention should be focused also on areas of research in the management of cases and the relative effect of a variety of substances on human beings, as opposed to empirical determinations or findings with experimental animals.

Attention by physicians and hospitals to accidental poisoning has grown steadily. Only additional time and effort are required to bring additional knowledge, as it is obtained, to their attention.

The cost of this programme is not measured readily because its activities are almost entirely absorbed by various co-operating divisions. However, estimates based on a careful review of personnel time and materials indicate that approximately \$55,000 per year is being used.

There is ample evidence, from surveys conducted by the American Academy of Pediatrics, from morbidity data and reported cases in Philadelphia, and from other

statistics, to indicate that accidental poisoning is a major problem and that it is likely to continue to increase markedly unless effective preventive measures are applied. There can be little doubt that the emergency information given to more than 2400 persons per year who were sufficiently alarmed to call the poison information centre represents an important and valuable public service. Similarly, the emergency treatment of victims of accidental poisoning undoubtedly continues to improve as a result of the continuing exchange of ideas among the poison control co-ordinators of the various hospitals and our staff. It also appears that injuries from accidental poisonings can be reduced more readily than injuries from most other types of accidents.

The emergency information given, improvements in emergency treatment of cases, increased attention by both physicians and the general public, substantial data gathered for analysis, and general community mobilisation are all regarded as useful contributions to the community welfare.

Plans for the Future

It is hoped that the programme may expand. One proposal, if accepted, would provide for an answering service 24 hours each day, staffed by graduate nurses under supervision of a public health physician.

The establishment of an ad hoc committee of members of the professional community is planned to study the question of research into the toxic effects of certain substances and management and rehabilitation of cases, and to propose specific research studies.

The only major forecast is a change from the present follow-up of all reported cases to a selective follow-up procedure, after data have been accumulated for another two or three years.

Summary

The Philadelphia Department of Public Health conducts a poison information centre which provides emergency information on the composition of over 20,000 trade name products and the treatment recommended if accidentally taken. Consultation in emergency and non-emergency situations is provided by a toxicologist and five panels of consultants to the programme. The telephone number has been listed in the "emergency calls" section of the telephone directories of the area, as a public service by the telephone company.

Each hospital has appointed a poison control co-ordinator, who is responsible for liaison with the programme, staff education, and supervision of reporting of cases to the Health Department. Well-developed special treatment facilities exist in most of the hospitals of the city and immediate suburbs. Emergency transportation of victims to hospitals is provided by the Police Department. An inventory of rare or unusual drugs supplies and equipment has been prepared. The location of these items is recorded at the poison information centre and has been supplied to each hospital. Special arrangements for emergency transportation of needed items have been made with the Police Department. Required items will also be transported by plane to any point in the nation through the co-operation of the commercial airlines and the Pennsylvania Air National Guard.

Public health nurses conduct a home investigation of each reported case. Data on the case, including clinical history, are provided by the hospitals. These data are analysed and interpreted statistically and epidemiologically. Co-operation with the National Clearing-house for Poison Control Centres is maintained.

Public and professional education is conducted through mass media, wide associations with professional and civic groups, and by specially prepared materials, including exhibits and leaflets.

Note: The author will supply, upon request, copies of the various forms and literature used in the programme.

The Value of a Pharmaceutical Analysis Course to a Future Retail Pharmacist

Questions raised by some students in Pharmacy concerning Pharmaceutical Analysis courses are frequently similar to the following examples. "Why should a student who has elected to enter the field of retail pharmacy take a pharmaceutical analysis course?" Are you going to make quality control chemists of us all?" "Doesn't this course concern only those entering industrial or hospital pharmacy, government service or graduate studies?" When will a retail pharmacist ever perform analysis in the dispensary?" and so on.

These questions are all worthy of an answer, but they also reveal a lack of appreciation for knowledge which cannot directly be applied to the task of making money upon graduation. Every pharmacist regardless of his eventual specialisation is concerned with drugs either directly or indirectly. Drugs are chemicals, whether organic or inorganic, of natural or synthetic origin, crude or pure. Is it not then realistic to expect and demand that any person who is to qualify for the role of a responsible and legal custodian of drugs and poisons must have an adequate understanding of the nature, potency, and action of these substances? In short, he must be adequately grounded in several branches of chemistry including biochemistry, inorganic and organic chemistry, as well as qualitative and quantitative analysis. Regarding the latter two, more application to drugs is necessary than is possible in a general introductory course common to most science students. The applied pharmaceutical analysis course does not teach a series of isolated or unrelated analysis, but attempts to teach general concepts of both chemical and physico-chemical analysis by relating the experience obtained in experiments with particular drugs or chemicals to a class of compounds having similar reactive or functional groups. Each laboratory exercise teaches a new technique and chemi-principle or repeats some of these in modified form to enable the student to develop more skill. Quantitative pharmaceutical analysis, or drug assay, is one of the best means of sharpening an individual's attention to detail in that the slightest carelessness precludes an accurate assay result. In this way the importance of accounting for small quantities of potent drugs, at each step of an assay procedure requiring several quantitative manipulations, is brought to the student's attention. The same care is required in compounding a very potent drug, but the awareness of the possibilities for drug loss involved in the process would not be obvious unless the final prescription was assayed.

The continuing need for classical methods of pharmaceutical analysis is an indirect one. The most immediate benefit is seen in the fact that such a course demands that a certain level of skill be acquired by the student before, or concurrently with, the final course in compounding and dispensing. A specific skill which is developed in pharmaceutical analysis is the ability to measure small volumes of liquids with precision. At the same time the student is made aware that this precision cannot be attained with just any piece of volumetric equipment which happens to be available, but rather he appreciates the need for accurately calibrated volumetric ware of the proper capacity. Another similar skill and awareness is developed when weighing out assay samples on a very accurate analytical balance. I am not advocating here the use of pipettes, burettes, or analytical balances for general compounding, but rather the need for the proper attitude, the care, and the attention to details that are required in assays, to be applied to everyday compounding and dispensing. Pharmacists are expected to be skilled in such matters,

and we must ever be on guard against careless habits which readily creep into dispensing practice.

It is unfortunate that there are a few among us who do not appear to be too concerned with "care and diligence." This fact has been brought out from time to time by reports of surveys dealing with the degrees of accuracy involved in prescription compounding. Prescriptions for ointments, solutions, hand-filled capsules and the like have been submitted to various groups of pharmacists for filling. The pharmacist did not realise that the prescription was not for the patient submitting it. These prescriptions were then taken to some government or other laboratory for analysis, only to reveal some shameful carelessness on the part of some pharmacists. Such surveys point out very dramatically the need for even greater emphasis on precision in compounding. The fault may be due to the attitude of certain pharmacists or due to inadequate equipment. It is not sufficient to adopt the attitude that any old balance or any volumetric glassware is adequate to compound most prescriptions. The public and the medical profession quite rightly expect that every prescription will be compounded not only with high quality compounds but by an alert precision-conscious pharmacist who uses adequate care and proper equipment in fulfilling his profession's obligations.

In a pharmaceutical analysis course a student also becomes aware of the different grades of drugs or chemicals. He soon learns that the ultra-pure reagent grades are required for accurate analysis but are rarely needed for medicinal purposes. The presence of so-called impurities which must be eliminated at great expense for analytical purposes produce no adverse effect in therapeutic agents. On the other hand, the presence of certain impurities present in technical grades are often undesirable for medicinal purposes and may also produce instability in finished pharmaceuticals such as vitamin preparations. Inadequate storage facilities for less stable products can readily be demonstrated by assays performed by the students on properly and improperly stored dosage forms. Pharmaceutical analysis is usually taught in one of the senior years and requires prerequisite courses in physics, chemistry, mathematics, and basic pharmaceutical principles or physical pharmacy. The pharmaceutical analysis course, then, not only affords the opportunity for a student to integrate knowledge and skills acquired in former years, but also reviews and extends this knowledge in a more applied fashion.

In recent years increasing emphasis has been placed on physico-chemical methods of analysis employing instruments. Since there are very few research papers published today which do not describe or mention the use of some particular instrument employed in obtaining the data presented, it is imperative that all pharmacy students receive an introduction to at least a few analytical instruments. If this aspect of his training is neglected, the modern pharmacist will be denied any real appreciation of the precision, or lack of it, which is involved in determining the data reported in a large segment of present-day pharmaceutical literature. Frustration can hardly be created more quickly in the reader if he is unable to understand an author writing in what he supposed was his field. The particular instrumental analysis to which pharmacy students are introduced to include photoelectric colourimetry, spectrophotometry, fluorimetry, potentiometric titrations and pH determinations, chromatography and others. Several modifications of the classical methods have also been introduced, for example non-aqueous titrations which frequently

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permit assays to be performed without extensive separation of the active principle prior to titration.

The use of instruments in analysis does not preclude the need for accurate measurement of volumes, weights, or the use of calculations which are involved in the use of classical methods of analysis. On the contrary, the limits of certain instrumental assay errors are often dependent on errors involved in reading a burette, for example in potentiometric titrations. The accuracy with which an assay sample is weighted out as well as the precision used in preparing the final test solution often determines the magnitude of error involved in colourimetric analysis. In most cases instruments merely serve to sharpen the end-point detection in titrations or extend the lower limit of concentration required for an accurate analysis. The desirable training in understanding and performing measurements and calculations involving stoichiometric relationship is usually retained or perhaps even increased in most methods of instrumental analysis.

The pharmacist's training should not attempt to duplicate unnecessarily certain aspects of the physician's training, but should seek to complement it. To do this more intensive courses in chemistry are needed, particularly in pharmaceutical chemistry about which the physician has a very limited knowledge. Surely the knowledge of physical and chemical characteristics of general groups of therapeutic agents is essential if the future pharmacist is to recognise and avoid possible inactivation of drugs by such means as hydrolysis, a change in pH, interaction between active ingredients or other constituents to form insoluble or otherwise undesirable products, in compounded prescriptions. If the present graduates were encouraged to use the training they now receive in all branches of chemistry they could reduce markedly the need for much of the duplication which exists in such products as those to which acetylsalicylic acid or its various derivatives have been added. Such a move would not only recover more shelf space but markedly reduce the cost of certain products of this type.

While performing pharmaceutical analysis the student is made aware of the relative solubilities, the degree of basicity or acidity and thus the degree of chemical reactivity of a host of pharmaceutically important chemicals and drugs. This awareness may be brought out by the solubility of the assay sample in various solvents, or the reactivity of the drug with standard chemical reagents which have become familiar to the student due to previously acquired experience and knowledge. After analysing a number of standard dosage forms, the student becomes familiar with the relative proportions of active drug to inert excipients or vehicles. This creates an unconscious awareness of the problem of, and need for, uniform distribution of active ingredients in finished products, whether they be compounded by him, manufactured on a large scale, or merely resuspended prior to dispensing. The importance of following the "shake well" instructions on a bottle of emulsion or suspension to obtain accurate dosage is brought to the attention of the student who neglects to take the necessary precautions to obtain a representative sample of such a preparation for drug analysis. The results of repeated assays by the student demonstrate even more clearly this same lesson.

Pharmacy students get the opportunity to see first hand and to learn by experience what is involved in many control procedures. This enables them to select more wisely the products offered by many manufacturers who may not have equally high standards of ethics, or equal facilities for manufacturing and proper quality control. Those having experience in pharmaceutical analysis courses are better able to judge whether the price differential between two apparently identical products represents the costs involved in maintaining modern control laboratories. The latter involves adequately trained control chemists, the necessary special equipment, high standards of purity and other specifica-

tions. Part of this awareness is created when the student attempts to perform these assays himself in the laboratory. He must realise then, and most students do, that they are not being trained as quality control chemists in their first, and perhaps only, course in pharmaceutical analysis. A student who elects to enter this field of pharmacy would take more advanced courses in analysis, especially instrumental analysis. Even then, a future control chemist is not "graduated" as such, but merely prepared by means of fundamental and applied courses in his chosen field. It takes years of experience and continued self-education to make a first class control chemist.

Since most recent graduates realise what is involved in such work, they must also realise that quality control is absolutely essential to the modern pharmaceutical industry and in large measure accounts for the "high cost" quality pharmaceuticals. This appreciation should not be allowed to slip away, but rather it should be used to enlighten the public and allied professions so that they might better appreciate the quality of ethical products available to them from the dispensaries of Pharmacy.

—F. W. Teare, in the "Bulletin of the Ontario College of Pharmacy."

CHRISTMAS DAY

O strange indifference!—low and high
Drowns over common joys and cares:
The earth was still—but knew not why;
The world was listening—unawares;
How calm a moment may precede
One that shall thrill the world for ever!
To that still moment none would heed
Man's doom was lined no more to sever
In the solemn midnight
Centuries ago.
It is the calm and solemn night!
A thousand bells ring out, and throw
Their joyous peals abroad, and smite
The darkness, charmed and holy now!
The night that erst no name had worn,
To it a happy name is given;
For in that stable lay new-born
The peaceful Prince of Earth and Heaven,
In the solemn midnight
Centuries ago.

—A. Domett.

England was merry England, when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'Twas Christmas broach'd the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft could cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year.
—Sir Walter Scott.

At Christmas play and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year.
—Thomas Tusser.

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,
Than wish a snow in May's new-fangled mirth;
But like of each thing that in seasons grows.
—William Shakespeare.

What is the Generic Equivalent End Product?

Salient and significant aspects of a controversial subject are discussed in this interesting talk by Newell Stewart, Executive Vice-President of the National Pharmaceutical Council of the New York branch of American Pharmaceutical Association and the South-Eastern Section of American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, at the New York Academy of Sciences on October 10, 1960.

The subject I have chosen, "What is the Generic Equivalent End Product?", might readily be changed to "What Kind of Life are We Approaching in These United States?". Certain segments of our profession have, during the recent past, been endeavouring to ignore the hard-won liberties and privileges we have been taught to revere. The prescription from the physician which we have always considered as inviolable is beginning to become just another scrap of paper which can be altered or changed to suit the particular stock of merchandise that is available on the shelves of numbers of our dispensing facilities.

At the very outset of this talk I want to make it eminently clear that I am definitely **not** against generic names. This terminology is taught in colleges of pharmacy and of medicine and is utilised in our official compendia and, seemingly grossly misunderstood by so many pharmacists, it applies to every item in our armamentarium, whether the item carries an additional branded or trade name or not. Generic names per se are fundamental in the classification of drug products.

Now, on the other hand, I also want to make myself perfectly clear on the point of so-called generic equivalent dispensing. When it is practised as recommended by some of the leaders in certain areas of pharmaceutical practice, it falls into the area that my moral and ethical pharmaceutical preceptors have taught me to consider as unvarnished substitution.

The American Hospital Association has suggested that the terms "substitute" and "substitution" should be avoided. I do not believe we should try to gloss over any of the unpleasanties existing in our profession. Rather we should endeavour to correct them.

I used the word "so-called" when I referred to generic equivalency because I would seriously doubt that real generic equivalency ever exists. When I make this statement, I am not just alluding to the physical characteristics of the drug, but I am also considering the therapeutic activity.

I was most interested in reading a paper presented to the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists in August, 1960, by Dr. Gerhard Levy, of the University of Buffalo School of Pharmacy. Dr. Levy asked two rather pertinent questions:

First: Are all generically identical products truly therapeutically equivalent?

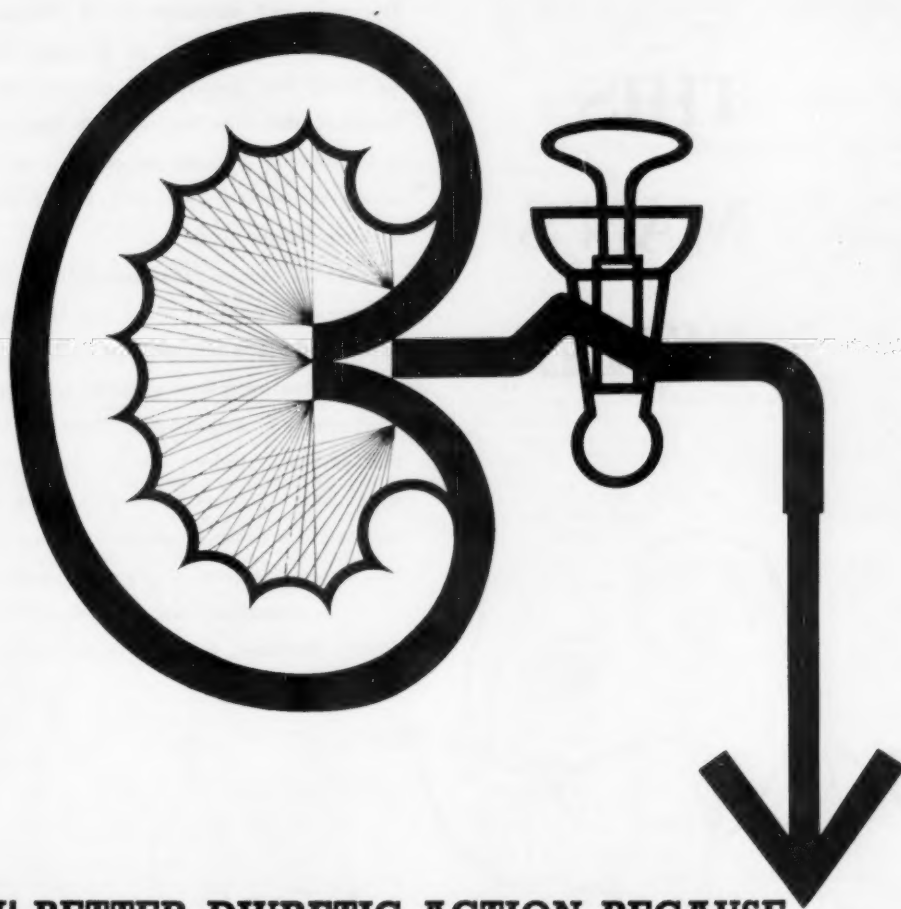
Second: Are generically identical products produced by reputable and respected manufacturers therapeutically equivalent?

Dr. Levy stated that the purpose of his paper was to show that generic identity does not assure therapeutic equivalence, regardless of whether the products in question are those of reputable manufacturers or of less reputable firms.

In his paper Dr. Levy cited a number of examples which, for the lack of time today, I shall not repeat. However, I would like to use his reference to a paper by Dr. W. Keller published in *Die Pharmazie*. This paper was quoted as stating that "during the course of a large-scale clinical trial, about 25,000 tablets of prednisone were used. These consisted primarily of two brands manufactured by companies of world-wide reputation. When patients on product A were switched to product B, the healing process stopped or was even reversed. The healing process was re-initiated when drug A was used again. The author of the paper reports that these pharmaco-therapeutic differences were repeatedly reproducible under conditions minimising possible psychological influences."

I was also interested in an article entitled "Drug Terminology and the Urgent Need for Reform" which appeared in the July 7, 1960, issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*. I would like to quote the following from it:

"The drug manufacturer claims certain advantages for the use of trade names in addition to their protection of his interest in a drug. They ensure that the physician and ultimately his patient will get the drug so designated by the manufacturer. Since the trade-name is an index of his reliability, the reputable manufacturer does his best to ensure that his product is the best he can make it. His standards, indeed, may be even higher than those established by semi-official bodies such as the United States Pharmacopoeia. Much effort is put into making most trade-named products pharmaceutically fine and esthetically elegant, factors that are often overlooked by those opposed to the trade-name practice. These factors, however, can be important and at times may contribute very materially to the value of the drug. The added protection afforded by the trade name encourages manufacturers to develop new drugs, and thus may be a boon not only to the pharmaceutical industry but to the public as well."



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The article went on to say that:

"Unscrupulous manufacturers would benefit from the widespread use of generic terminology as established at present, and the Food and Drug Administration with its limited facilities might find it impossible to check all drugs put on the market by such manufacturers."

A few months ago I was reading a publication outlining the reasons for the progress that is currently taking place in the Soviet Union. It outlined how their production was divided into two classifications. First, where they concentrate their most capable scientific men on the development of nuclear energy, chemistry, applied mathematics, etc.; and second, where they adapt from others the products that have been tested and which are considered the best that other countries could produce. This list would include automobiles, radios, television sets, drugs, etc.

Particularly in the drug field we have noted that the Soviets have failed to develop even one new product. This is undoubtedly true of the other items in this classification. By adapting from others they are relieved of the creative and technical effort plus the experimentation. Their claim is that a tremendous amount of human energy is wasted in the United States where hundreds of our scientists are engaged in this inventive process. By choosing from the hundreds and thousands of the best of the products produced in other countries to copy and produce in the Soviet Union, they claim they release thousands of their young scientists for work in key revolutionary industries which they claim will ensure their domination of the world.

How like some of our own activities in pharmaceuticals here. The production of generic equivalents is a comparatively easy process; their use in certain of our pharmaceutical dispensaries lends an aura of respectability to the producer. How unlike our respected American way of life.

Let us look for a minute at a few of those who are presently utilising generic equivalent dispensing. It now exists in our welfare departments; hospitals; union drug outlets; the armed services; veterans programmes; insurance programmes; city, county and state drug dispensaries; co-operative dispensaries; clinic dispensaries; school dispensaries; dispensing physicians; mail order prescription houses; foundations furnishing prescriptions for members and undoubtedly other groups. About the only island of free enterprise in the entire prescription area is the fifty-four thousand independent and chain retail pharmacies.

In his presidential address before the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, Mr. Robert J. Gillespie said, and I quote:

"If the various proposals to extend the use of generic names should be seriously accepted by the professions and some effort made to implement these proposals, we can, as enforcement officials, expect a mushrooming of these submarginal operators with the eventual result that we shall return to those days of chaos when drugs rarely met prescribed standards and adulteration was the rule rather than the exception. Public confidence in the drug industry might well then be completely shaken. This could spell the end of private initiative in the drug field and bring us all under a regimented system of state or national medicine."

Mr. Gillespie continued:

"There are certain drawbacks to the use of generic names. First, they very definitely can produce pharmaceutically inferior products compared to pharmaceutically correct products. It is quite possible for a medicinal to assay 100 per cent. potency and still not be therapeutically effective if its pharmaceutical properties are not correct. The vehicle, the potency, the disintegration times and other factors may vary. The

physician, in prescribing a certain brand name drug, may be doing so because he has found that particular product to be more efficacious than any other for his patient.

"Secondly, generic names endanger the quality of the manufactured product.

"Thirdly, they encourage price as a basis for purchasing.

"The physician should have the assurance that the product he desires for a sick person will be dispensed. The public should be protected against attempts to authorise wilful substitution of any product. The physician always has had the privilege of prescribing by generic name or trade name."

Unfortunately, human beings tend to gravitate to the extreme. We all like to have the prettiest homes, the greenest lawns, the nicest cars and the finest families. This is the extreme of individual initiative. However, there is another extreme that some of us seem to attempt to achieve—the extreme of mediocrity. This extreme is primarily one that is forced upon us by those who may have the best intentions, but who believe in the supremacy of the state over the individual initiative of the people. I could name you hundreds of examples of this extreme, but tonight we are primarily interested in one facet—drugs.

All of us in this room subscribe to the theory that our principal endeavour is to make available to a sick person the drug that will bring him from sickness to health at precisely the time it is required. I believe I am correct in stating that we would never subscribe to equating the value of a drug with price, political ambition, individual advancement or economic stability. The person who needs to be brought from sickness to health should not have impediments such as these placed in his path to recovery.

Let me give you a further example of need for not only careful analysis of the drug being used in a particular dispensary but also the importance of other considerations besides the actual chemical analysis.

Dr. Walter Modell, Associate Professor of Pharmacology at Cornell University Medical College, has recently edited a book entitled "Drugs of Choice 1960-1961." One chapter of this book discussed the choice of drugs in endocrine dysfunction, and in that portion relating to the use of thyroid extract in treating hypo-thyroidism it stated, and I quote:

"Thyroid Extract: This compound is the original preparation made available for clinical use and is standardised purely on the basis that the extract has an appropriate percentage of iodine, namely, 0.2 per cent. There are no other specific criteria that must be met. Consequently, an unusual degree of variability may be noted in a patient's response to thyroid extracts made in different commercial houses. Thyroid extract obtained from the gland of a cow killed in Texas, while having the same iodine content per gram as that from a cow killed in Chicago, would not necessarily have the same physiologic activity."

At the recent APHA convention, Dr. Louis M. Orr, immediate past President of the American Medical Association, appeared on a panel programme and told of an incident where a clinic patient complained of pains. Stones in the kidney or gall bladder were suspected. Upon examination it was found the patient had one stone and 27 intact tablets of ammonium chloride. He had been taking nine of these tablets a day. Dr. Orr said that the tablets were dispersed in a long line between the mouth and the lower bowel, and obviously they were not manufactured properly and their ammonium chloride content was only academic.

Literally hundreds of eminent authorities have discussed the subject of generic equivalent dispensing. It

would be impossible in the time allotted to me tonight to dwell on more than a few of them. In the June 1960 issue of the American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy an editorial written by Dr. Don E. Francke stated, and I quote:

"It is quite possible for a medicinal to assay at 100 per cent. potency and still not be therapeutically effective if its pharmaceutical properties are not correct. This is another reason for stressing the importance of reliable sources of supply."

In the same issue in an article entitled "As the President Sees It" Vernon Trygstad stated, and I quote:

"And how can the pharmacist know the quality of the product he dispenses? That it does measure up to official standards? It is his business to know. Some pharmacists, especially in hospitals, can carry out tests and assays or have them done. If this is not possible, it may be best to rely upon the reputation and known standards of the manufacturer, and surely this any practising hospital pharmacist knows or can find out. We might borrow and paraphrase a slogan from the jewellery trade, 'If you don't know the quality of the drug, know the manufacturer'."

The Telegram, a newspaper of Toronto, Canada, Tuesday, August 16, 1960, reporting on a speech made by Dr. C. A. Morrell, head of the Food and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare of the Dominion of Canada, stated, and I quote:

"Brand name drugs may cost more, but they give the best guarantee of safety."

"Canada's chief drug inspector, C. A. Morrell, said so yesterday."

"You must remember price is not my business," he said.

"My job is the safety and purity of drugs."

Just where are we going and what will so-called generic equivalents bring to this profession we all cherish? I was interested in a speech by George F. Archambault, pharmacy advisor for the Surgeon-General of the U.S. Public Health Service. This speech was given at the 1959 meeting of the American Hospital Association. In it he quoted from the laws of the New York Hospital as follows:

"A hospital pharmacy may dispense equivalent drugs for those ordered under trade or proprietary names in the treatment of service inpatients and clinic outpatients."

By specifying the type of patient to receive so-called equivalent drugs does Dr. Archambault and the U.S. Public Health Service suggest that hospitals should furnish first and second class prescriptions—one for the private, paying patient and the other for the service or welfare patient?

Dr. William M. Heller, Director of the American Hospital Formulary Service, in an article appearing in the 1960 summer issue of the American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education stated, and I quote:

"Trends in Hospitals"

"What will the future bring? The practice of pharmacy will be greatly changed within the next generation by uncontrollable (by pharmacists) economic, social, political, scientific, and medical pressures outside of pharmacy. We need not dust off the crystal ball—we need only dust off our eyeballs and recognise these forces which are now at work."

"For instance, it is probable that legislation for some form of government-sponsored medical care for the aged will be enacted at this session of the Congress. Is this new? Of course not; we have been fighting it,

or at least hearing about it, for years. In fact, the United States of America is the only industrialised country in the world in which such legislation does not exist. Since such legislation will represent a victory of citizen and governmental groups over medical, pharmaceutical, and other private practitioners in the health sciences, is it not reasonable to expect that they will compromise so that such care as is initially made available will be dispensed through agencies controlled by citizen and governmental groups: that is, through hospitals rather than through private physicians and private pharmacies? It is estimated that 26 per cent. of ethical drugs are now distributed through hospitals—who employ only 4 per cent. of the nation's pharmacists."

Let us finally take a good, close look at the statement I have just read.

First, Dr. Heller's opinion is that Federal control in the United States over medical care will be a victory for citizen and governmental groups over medical, pharmaceutical and other private practitioners in the health services, and

Second—this care will be dispensed through agencies controlled by citizen and governmental groups, through hospitals rather than through private physicians and private pharmacies, and

Third—that 4 per cent. of the nation's pharmacists now dispense 26 per cent. of the ethical drugs.

In heaven's name what kind of philosophy is being preached by those who would completely undermine the finest health services available to people in any nation throughout the world? Certainly drugs or any of our commodities can be produced cheaper and faster if that is all we want. However, I believe we prefer to have the freedom to continue to criticise, to think, to create. The central thought of progress begins with pride and a sense of responsibility. Craftsmen and corporate groups of craftsmen like to say: "This is our workmanship. Look to us for responsibility. If it serves you well, turn to us for more of this product." We have long had a small coterie of critics criticising the right to trademarks. Some were sincere zealots influenced by inaccurate ideas. Others were proponents of total socialisation of the kind that now prevails in the Soviet countries. The fundamental issue at stake is individualism v. collectivism. Let us be certain of this fact—no so-called generic equivalent manufacturer, past or present, has ever pioneered a new product or improved an existent one. For the most part they ride the coat-tails, travel the well-blazed paths of makers' brands. If one day it should become unprofitable to manufacture brand merchandise, on that day the coat-tails on which all so-called generic equivalents have travelled will be severed. This disaster would be as great to the so-called generic equivalent producers as it would be to the brand manufacturers, and the principal victims would be the people who would fail to have the right drug available at the critical time it could be needed to conquer the disease with which they would be afflicted. What is the so-called generic equivalent end product? Which road shall we choose to travel? Let me close with a story I read the other day:

Four men applying for a job as coachman were asked, "How close can you drive to the edge of a precipice without going over?"

Confidently, the first applicant replied, "I can drive your coach within 18 inches and never go over." The second man said, "I can drive within 12 inches of the cliff's edge and never go over." The third man boasted, "I can drive along the very rim of the precipice and never even push over a rock." But the fourth and last applicant said earnestly, "I'd stay as far away from the edge of that cliff as I could, sir!" Do I need to tell you which man got the job?

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Bouquet for a Queen

Royal Interest in Plants Used in Medicine

By ELSA LOWRY

Throughout the civilised world there is a growing awareness that Western industrialised man is rapidly destroying his natural habitat by ruthless exploitation of forest, field and fell, from which all is taken and nothing returned in the scramble for material wealth.

Before this irresistible march of civilisation, whole forests give way even faster than hitherto, with the advent of modern machinery, where the bulldozer replaces the axe and the tractor has outmoded the bullock-teams in speedier removal of timber.

Along with the wholesale destruction of forests, there have disappeared whole worlds of plant-life dependent upon the sheltering trees. Many plants have become virtually extinct. Within living memory, the Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*) is now reduced to a few isolated stands; the *Ginkgo biloba* or Maidenhair tree has now no natural habitat, but survived extinction owing to its cultivation in Eastern temple gardens. The Redwoods (*Sequoia—sempervirens* and *gigantea*) of America faced a similar fate, but the impending tragedy was forestalled when enough money was raised to create national parks for their preservation. In Australia the Red Cedar (*Cedrela australis*) is almost extinct, while there is danger of the *Duboisia myoporoides* and *D. leichhardtii* (medicinal plants containing the alkaloids hyoscyne and hyoscyamine used in the preparation of atropine) disappearing from the scene, as the forests of coastal Australia are felled. There are just a few examples of vanishing plant life.

Restoration Necessary

At this stage of the world's deteriorating environment reclamation programmes are already necessary to restore the fertility of many arid wastelands. U.N.E.S.C.O. plans to make the Sahara Desert flower again, and many other such areas are listed by the "Men of the Trees" movement, for reafforestation and general reclamation.

Along the River Euphrates where the first garden of the world once flourished, where the once-proud cities of Babylon and Nenevah on the Tigris are now vast mounds of rubble—even they too may be restored as veritable gardens of Eden.

Even now the world in which we live may well prove to be the last Paradise, and even though modern science realises the urgency of the situation, yet it may be later than we think. We can no longer afford to neglect the world of nature upon which human life and health depends.

Despite the high level of independence achieved by the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry and the production of synthetics that often eliminate the need for natural products, the modern science of organic chemistry is demonstrating the value of continued research into the properties of natural products, especially those inherent in plant-life.

From time immemorial, the herbalists of ancient and primitive communities have jealously guarded their traditional knowledge of the healing powers to be found in plants.

Only recently in Australia an international conference of organic chemists urged the need for more intensive research into the medicinal properties of plants.

Thus do the modern sciences further confirm the need for conservation of whatever plant life remains on this earth, if only in the interests of human health.

Plants of Healing Presented to H.M. the Queen

In this connection, an unusual presentation to H.M. the Queen, in the form of a bouquet composed entirely of plants used in medicine, focussed attention on this subject in a unique way.

Some time ago when H.M. Queen Elizabeth visited the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital (of which she is patron) the bouquet presented to her was unique, in that its principal interest was due to the fact that every plant of which it was composed is used in medicine and particularly in homoeopathic medicine.

The London "Illustrated News" was privileged to reproduce a colour photograph of this bouquet, and the author of this article is in turn indebted to the kind courtesy of the editor of the London "Illustrated News" for permission to copy the photograph to be used exclusively for reproduction only in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," because of its interest to the pharmaceutical profession.

The reproduction of the photograph with the key to the flowers and fruits of which it was composed, as can be seen herewith, shows that the bouquet was made in the shape of a handbag with a cord handle for carrying. This presentation, in which Her Majesty took great interest, apart from being a floral work of art, is also evidence of the beauty and variety of plants used medicinally for beauty and healing, and to alleviate man's suffering. All contribute to the Pharmacopoeia.

It is not possible here, perhaps, to deal exhaustively with all the plants composing the bouquet, but only to comment on some of the better-known items that have

FLOWERS THAT BRING HEALING



The Bouquet presented to H.M. the Queen on her visit to the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital.

—(By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News.")

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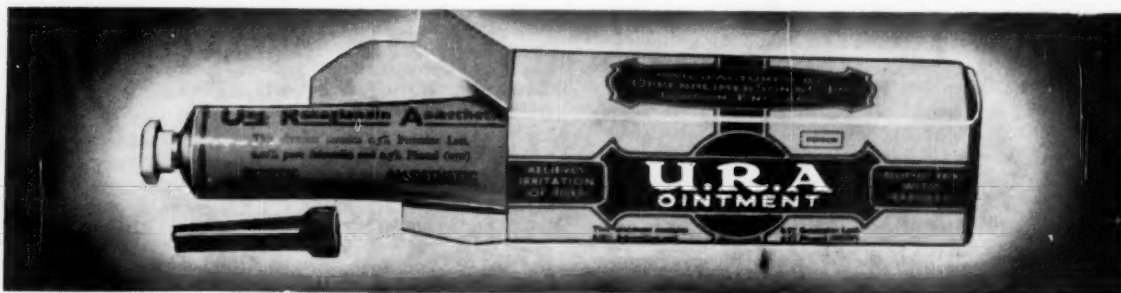
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guarded the health and beauty of queens and kings and lesser mortals in the annals of medicine. After all, a queen recorded the first notes upon beauty, and she was Cleopatra.

Plants Composing the Bouquet

(1) *The Rose*: The Dog Rose (*Rosa Canina*) and the Red Rose (*Rosa Gallica*) and the Cabbage or Provence Rose (*Rosa Centifolia*) were the roses principally used for medicinal purposes.

R. Gallica is of ancient origin, and was known to the Persians in the twelfth century B.C. The Dog Rose is the native briar rose of the English hedgerows, while *Rosa Centifolia* or hundred-petalled rose was much used for the production of Attar of Roses.

The Fruits of the Dog Rose (*Rosae Caninae Fructus*) or Hips, scarlet, smooth and shining, have a pulp within which is sweet, acidulous and pleasant to the taste, especially when mellowed by the frost. The hairy seeds are removed to make a "Confection of Hips" consisting of one pound of sieved pulp and two pounds of refined sugar. This resulting confection being saccharine and acidulous was usually employed as a vehicle for other remedies, for a pill basis or the making of linctuses.

Rosae Gallicae Petala were the Red Rose Petals of commerce, and consisted of the dried petals of the unexpanded flowers, and at Mitcham were dried as rapidly as possible. Two thousand flowers yield about 100 pounds of fresh petals or 10 pounds of dried petals. Their odour is principally developed during desiccation and they should be stored in airtight containers.

Rosae Centifoliae Petala or Cabbage Rose Petals were gathered fresh when fully expanded. The habitat of the rose was originally Asia, but they were then cultivated at Mitcham in England for medicinal purposes. These rose petals are dried in the air; unlike the petals of *R. Gallica*, desiccation diminishes their fragrance. On account of their delicious odour, they are employed also for the distillation of rose water. During the distillation a solid volatile oil floats on the surface of the water (English Otto of Roses).

(2) *The Gentian*: The Gentian used medicinally is the yellow Gentian (*Gentiana lutea*). Habitat, sub-alpine and mountainous meadows (3000-6500 ft. above sea level) of Central and Southern Europe. It is *Gentianae Radix* or the Gentian Root which is collected and dried by the peasants of Switzerland, the Tyrol and Burgundy. They were originally shipped abroad from such ports as Havre and Marseilles. The Gentian Root is found in cylindrical or twisted pieces from half an inch to a foot in length and up to two inches thick. Externally the root is yellow-brown; its texture is tough and spongy; its taste is at first sweetish, but afterwards intensely bitter. Gentian Root consists mostly of a volatile, odorous and butyraceous oily matter; a bitter crystalline body consisting of an acid (gentisic acid) and a bitter principle, with gum, sugar, pectin, wax, etc. In therapeutics the Gentian is employed principally in dyspepsia and other gastric disorders. The plant is named after Gentius, King of Illyria, who first experienced the virtue of Gentian as a medicine. *G. lutea* is an intense bitter, only exceeded by that of *Aletris farinosa*, a North American bloodroot, the most intense bitter known, and by *Quasia amara*.

(4) *The Daisy*: *Anthemis nobilis* or common Chamomile is the well-known garden border plant with bipinnate leaves and daisy-like terminal flower-heads with yellow convex disk and white petal rays. The plant is indigenous to open gravelly pastures and commons. Also it is found in a wild state in all the temperate parts of Europe. It was cultivated at Mitcham, Derbyshire and elsewhere in England. *Anthemidis Flores* (Chamomile Flowers) are used in a dried form and are bitter and very aromatic. The single variety of the flower to be preferred, as they have the largest yellow disks in which the oil chiefly resides. They are therefore more odorous. Chamomile flowers contain a volatile oil, and a bitter extractive, also a little tannic acid.

Both water and alcohol extract the bitterness and aroma of the flowers. Therapeutically the flower extracts are used as bitter tonic, as an emetic; also the flowers are used for fomentations.

(12) *Rosemary*: *Rosemarinus officinalis* is an under-shrub 2-5 feet high, densely leafy, and having the familiar spikes of purplish-blue flowers. The detailed botanical description analyses for us the exact appearance of the individual florets which we recognise, but probably could not describe with the nicety of the botanist's original description. Thus—Corolla, white, or pale purplish-blue, with protruding tube, somewhat inflated in the throat; with two equal lips, the upper of which is erect and emarginate, the lower trifid, with the middle lobe very large, concave and hanging down. Stamens two, protruding; filaments shortly toothed near the base, anthers linear, upper lobe of style very short. Thus do we obtain a clear mental picture of the flower so graphically described.

The habitat of *Rosemarinus officinalis* is Southern Europe; also Asia Minor.

"Softly on the evening hour
Secret herbs their spices shower,
Dark-spiked rosemary and myrrh,
Lean-stalked purple lavender."

—Walter de la Mare.

Oleum Rosmarini or Oil of Rosemary is distilled from the flowering tops of *Rosemarinus officinalis*, the oil obtained being colourless, with the odour of rosemary, and a warm aromatic taste. Its specific gravity is 0.897 and it boils at 365 deg. F. One pound of the fresh herb yields about one fluid drachm of oil.

Its pharmaceutical uses are as a constituent of liniment of soap and of compound tincture of lavender.

(13) *Acorn-Oak*: *Quercus pedunculata* (British Oak) *Quercus Cortex* or Oak Bark. The dried bark of the small branches and young stems of *Quercus pedunculata* collected in spring when the bark of the trees contains more astringent matter.

Oak bark contains tannic acid, tannates of lime, magnesias, potash and gallic acid. The physiological effects of oak bark are similar to those of other vegetable astringents containing tannic acid. The principal value of oak bark in medicine arises from its astringent property.

(18) *Iris*: *Iridis Rhizoma*: The so-called orris root of commerce consists usually of the rhizome of three species of *Iris*, namely, *Iris florentina*, *I. pallida* and *I. germanica*. The orris rhizome occurs in pieces which are more or less knotty and have a bitter, acrid taste and a violet odour. This odour is acquired in the process of drying.

Orris rhizome contains volatile oil, acrid resin, astringent extractive, gum and starch. Its effects and uses are various. The rhizome is an acrid substance, and in full doses causes vomiting. It was principally used on account of its violet odour. Thus toilet preparations and cosmetics were scented with it. A tincture of orris rhizome was prepared by digesting one part of powdered orris in eight parts of rectified spirit was used as a scent, and was frequently sold as essence of violets.

(21) *Valerian*: *Valeriana officinalis* is a herbaceous perennial with a pannicled inflorescence of whitish flowers atop a solitary stem two to four feet high. Leaves at base are pinnate. The Valerian is indigenous to England and is also found in most European countries. It commonly grows in water meadows and other damp places.

The dried roots of Valeriana are collected in the autumn, preferably from wild plants.

Valerian yields its active properties to water and alcohol. Its more important constituents are volatile oil, resin, peculiar extractive matter (valerianin) and a yellow extract. Fresh-prepared and rectified oil of valerian is neutral, clear, and has an odour which is not disagreeable. By exposure to air it resinifies, becomes thick, acid (owing to the formation of valerianic acid) and acquires a disagreeable odour. Oil of valerian

was formerly used in medicine as a powerful stimulant and antispasmodic in doses of one, two or more minims. Valerian excites the cerebro-spinal system. Large doses cause headache, giddiness, visual illusions (scintillating flashes of light) and agitation. The effects of valerian on the nervous system are, however, by no means constant. Valerian had been principally used in epilepsy. But its use has found both advocates and opponents, although formerly held in great repute.

(23) Scots Fir Cone: *Pinus sylvestris*. This conifer is tall and straight, having the leaves in pairs. The cones are ovate-conical. The tree is distinguished by its richly coloured stem, and the sparse habit of the tree. Once common in Northern Europe generally, it is now only found growing in a natural state in Northern Ireland and Scotland. Pix Liquida (Tar) is the bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of this pine by distillative distillation. It is known to commerce as Stockholm tar. The tar exudation obtained by slow combustion of the pine wood is a viscid semi-liquid brownish-black substance. It has a well-known aromatic odour. When submitted to distillation it yields an aqueous acid liquor (Pyroligneous acid) and a volatile oily matter (oil of tar) and the residuum in the still is pitch.

The vapour of tar is highly inflammable. The tar obtained from coniferous woods contains, in addition, resin and oil of turpentine. Therapeutically tar is used externally to combat skin infections.

(28) Viola: *Odorata* (the Sweet Violet): The well-known modest violet is indigenous to Britain and flowers in March and April. The chief constituents of the flowers are an odorous principles, blue colouring matter and sugar.

Physiological Effects: Taken internally violets act as a laxative. The seeds possess similar properties. The root, in doses of 30 to 60 grains, proves emetic and purgative. Violets were best administered in the form of syrup. The root was often recommended as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

(42) *Helleborus niger* is the Black Hellebore or Christmas Rose which occurs naturally in the sub-alpine woodland regions in Central and Southern Europe. In English gardens it is that wonderful flower that defies the rigours of mid-winter and is symbolic of the Christmas season.

Therapeutically, the dried rhizome and rootlets are used to produce a drug, the constituents of which are an acrid oil to which the properties of black hellebore are said to be due to a neutral crystalline principle termed helleborine.

This drug, which was greatly esteemed by the ancients, is not so valued in modern times, possibly due to the scarcity of *H. niger*, which was often substituted by *H. viridis*, which has different properties. Powdered Hellebore (3 to 8 grains) acts as a mild purgative. It was most often used as a tincture, being thus prepared: "Take of Hellebore bruised, 5 ounces; Proof Spirit, 2 pints. Macerate for seven days and strain. Dose from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm."

This brief survey into the medical history of some of the plants represented in Her Majesty's bouquet affords a fascinating glimpse into a world of science that first saw its inception in the Western world in the "physic" gardens of the Christian monasteries where medicinal herbs were grown. Then the awakening of the desire for knowledge in the Christian world came with the alliance with Eastern civilisation, particularly Moorish Spain, and it became customary for learned men to study medicine and mathematics at Spanish universities. A good knowledge of plants was one of the first necessities of medicine, of course, and in the thirteenth century Albertus Magnus was the pioneer with a scientific work on the kingdom of plants and, although some fantastic errors are mixed with facts, this work became the sesame to the original sources of learning in the East.

Earlier still, in Roman times, the Latin poet Virgil, in his "Georgics," reveals an amazing knowledge of plant-life. Prior to that, in the days of ancient Greece, the enemies of Socrates the philosopher, knew only too well how to poison him with the cup of hemlock or deadly nightshade plant. Even the ancient Egyptians used plants to good purpose, and the first tree of recorded history was the sacred sycamore.

The Holy Bible records in the Revelation of St. John the Divine the following passage: "And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river was there the tree of life which bare twelve manner of fruits and yielded her fruit every month; and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

"BEAUTY AND HEALING: A ROYAL BOUQUET OF FLOWERS AND FRUITS USED IN MEDICINE"

Key to Plants Used in the Queen's Bouquet

1. Rose.
2. Gentian (*G. sino-ornata*).
3. White Jasmine (*J. officinale*).
4. Daisy.
5. Primrose.
6. St. John's Wort berries (*Hypericum* sp.).
7. Yellow Jasmine (*J. nudiflorum*).
8. Ceanothus.
9. Cyclamen (*C. neapolitanum*).
10. Salvia (Clary).
11. Lily of the Valley.
12. Rosemary.
13. Acorn.
14. Horse Chestnut seed.
15. Yew berries.
16. Honeysuckle berries.
17. Shepherd's Purse.
18. Iris seeds (*I. foetidissima*).
19. Fool's Parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*).
20. Marigold (*Calendula* sp.).
21. Valerian.
22. Mimosa (*Acacia* sp.).
23. Scots Fir Cone.
24. Laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*).
25. Hawthorn berries.
26. Alder seeds.
27. Barberry berries (*Berberis* sp.).
28. Viola.
29. Wild Strawberry fruits.
30. Strawberry-tree flowers (*Arbutus* sp.).
31. Snowberry berry (*Symphoricarpos*).
32. Ivy flowers.
33. Holly leaves and berries.
34. Stonecrop (*Sedum* sp.).
35. Nettle.
36. Clematis, seed-head.
37. Spindle berries (*Euonymus* sp.).
38. Laburnum seed pods.
39. Plantain (*Plantago* sp.).
40. Mistletoe leaves.
41. Thuja foliage.
42. Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*).

Note from text accompanying photograph in "The Illustrated London News":

"We name forty-two plants in the key, and there are a few others which it is too difficult to indicate. Further, when it is remembered that this bouquet was compiled (by a doctor) in November—in the "dead winter" of the floral year—it is a remarkable commentary on both the beauty and variety of the plants which can be used medicinally to alleviate man's suffering. It must be admitted however that some of the medicinal plants are represented by their close relations. For example, the gentian most commonly used in medicine is *G. lutea*."

See text of above article for the correct medicinal plants.—E.L.

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Poultry Need Vitamin A

By S. Townsend, Senior Field Officer (Poultry)

Reprinted from "The Journal of Agriculture, Victoria," November, 1960.

The fowl's need for Vitamin A is ever present. The requirements of individuals and flocks, however, do vary. They vary between breeds and individuals. Body size, too, has a bearing. Since the exact needs of individuals are not known, these needs must be based on averages for stage of growth and what is required of the birds.

As chicks, the Vitamin A intake is small compared with that of adults and, since chicks are unable to store an excess of this vitamin for more than a few weeks, the need for a regular supply is obvious.

Vitamin A is the vitamin most often lacking. In its natural form it is rather unstable, and is quickly lost if exposed to air or sunlight. The synthetic Vitamin A is a fairly stable powder, which may last in the feed for several months. Vitamin A is colourless. In green feed, it is present in the form of carotene, which is closely associated with xanthophyll, a pigment responsible for good yolk colour in eggs.

Sources of Vitamin A

The principal and natural source of Vitamin A for poultry is green feed. Dried products such as lucerne meal and yellow maize also contain Vitamin A. Birds on free range obtain Vitamin A from pickings and seldom suffer from a deficiency, unless of course the range is eaten bare or dries out for long periods. Fish oils and emulsions contain natural Vitamin A, but must be purchased. The powder form is a synthetic and a more stable form.

Functions of Vitamin A

Essentially Vitamin A builds up and maintains the general health of the body and assists egg production. The membranes of the eyes, nose, mouth and other parts of the body are dependent on it for efficient functioning. Ample supplies enable a bird to resist diseases, more especially those of a respiratory nature, in which membranes are involved. Breeding flocks having sufficient of this vitamin produce strong chicks, provided always, of course, that the ration is balanced in respect of other ingredients.

The high cost of land and labour today makes the free range system (so necessary and beneficial to poultry of all ages) unattractive, but their cost and the cost of mowers, chaffcutters, or whatever else is used to prepare hand-fed green feed, will be more than repaid—taking the long-term view in the general health and vigour of the flock—by faster growth and higher egg production. This, together with the saving of food and perhaps the handling and vaccinating of fowls, would justify the work put into producing green feed.

Feeding the Product

The advantages of green feed do not stop with the supply of Vitamin A. It contains other vitamins, and, equally important, minerals. It is also a protein rich food, and consequently birds receiving 1 to 1½ oz. each per day would naturally eat a little less other food, say 50 to 100 lb. of mash per day over the average 2000-bird flock—a saving not to be dismissed lightly.

The several ways of feeding green feed, such as throw-

ing it into the litter, mixing with wet mash, placing in the food troughs and hanging from a rafter in a wire basket, are all good, meeting with no objection from the flock. The poultry farmer should adopt the one which suits his circumstances best.

The synthetic Vitamin A powder can be added to the ration with little fear of deterioration. Instructions are supplied with the product. Briefly, growers need about 2000 international units; layers and breeders 3000 international units per lb. of feed. This latter figure provides a reserve for the egg, and subsequently the chick.

Fish oils and emulsions readily available for assimilation by the fowls are easily added. Mix first with bran, then add this pre-mix to the rest of the ration; or mix in water and add to the ration, or into the drinking troughs. A word of warning—if used in the drinking water, provide a cover for the trough, as sunlight will destroy the Vitamin A content.

Synthetics, fish oil, or emulsion will completely replace green feed in the balanced ration in respect of Vitamin A, but remember, green feed is something more than just Vitamin A.

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Manufactured by Phillips Yeast Products Ltd., London.

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BRITISH PHARMACEUTICALS PTY. LTD.

8-12 BATHURST STREET, SYDNEY

Perfumes and Extracts of the Past and Present

By Frank A. King

VI.—OTTO OF ROSES

Otto of Roses is made by distilling the roses with water.

Farms of this flower of a large size have existed for many generations at Adrianople, at Broussa and at Ghazepore, in India, and in the Great Exhibition of 1851, the otto from Ghazepore obtained the highest prize.

Very large numbers of roses are used to make the otto—as many as two thousand blooms are required sometimes to make one drachm. Different districts vary very much in the nature of otto produced; it depends, in fact, upon the nature of the flower.

Near Mitcham, in Surrey (England), roses are cultivated for the purpose of making rose-water. In June and July the flowers are gathered in sacks and sent to London, where these are pickled, or rubbed with salt, which absorbs the water and reduces the whole to a pasty mass, which is then stored away, and will keep almost indefinitely.

Queen Cleopatra, who drank pearls, is said to have received her admirer, Marc Antony, in a hall covered knee-deep with roses. Early travellers recorded that it was an Egyptian custom for men of rank to recline on mattresses made of the Roses of the Nile.

Otto or Attar of Roses mainly comes from the enormous rose plantations of Damascus, Cashmere, the Barbary Coast, Fayoun and Syria, where, by the way, the natives used to make the leaves and flowers into cakes and tarts, which were said to be delicious, but now find it is more profitable to export the blossoms.

The Otto is said to have been discovered by the following accident:—

"Nur-Jahan, the favourite wife of the Mogul Jahan-Ghur, among her other luxuries, had a small canal of rose-water. As she was a-walking with the Mogul upon its banks, they perceived a thin film upon the water—it was an essential oil made by the heat of the sun. They were delighted with its exquisite odour, and means were immediately taken for preparing by art a substance like that which had been thus fortuitously produced."

The lady is said to have been rewarded by her husband with a string of valuable pearls for first making the discovery, and in Nur-Jahan we recognise the beautiful Nourmahal celebrated in Moore's "Lalla Rookh," printed in 1817. As the supposed daughter of Aurungzebe, Emperor of Delhi, she was betrothed to Abiris, Sultan of Lesser Bucharia. On her journey from Delhi to Cashmere, she was entertained by Feramorz, a young Persian poet, with whom she fell in love, and unbounded was her delight when she discovered that the young poet was the sultan to whom she was betrothed.

In "Asiatic Researches," printed during the last century, it is stated concerning the roses cultivated near Lucknow for the purposes of distillation, that the petals of the flowers only were used in the process, and that no more than about two drachms could be procured from as much as a hundredweight of rose leaves, and this was in a favourable season with the utmost care taken in the distillation.

The great triumvir, Marc Antony, as he was dying,

asked for roses to be strewn on his body. Roses were used by both the Greeks and Romans to adorn tombs. In the past, in England, owners of rose-gardens bequeathed these for the purpose of furnishing flowers to cover their graves. The Mahometans sculptured a rose on the tombstones of females who died unmarried.

Mahometans believed that roses sprang from the perspiration of their prophet, so they never trod on a flower, nor allowed the leaves to lie on the ground.

As may well be imagined, rose water was a favourite perfume of the Roman ladies, and the most affluent and luxurious used it for their baths.

The virtues of rose-water were in such high repute that, in 1128, when Saladin captured Jerusalem he would not enter the sanctuary of the Temple—then converted into a church by the Christians—until the walls had been thoroughly washed and purified with rose-water.

Voltaire says that, in 1453, after the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II, the Church of St. Sophia was washed with rose-water in a similar manner before it was converted into a mosque.

In the Middle Ages the guests at Christian weddings were adorned with roses, and it was customary to carry vessels of rose-water at baptisms. At an early period in England it was customary to wash the hands with rose-water at meals; but it must have been regarded as a great luxury, and restricted to only the most important persons, as in 1556, among the New Year gifts presented to Queen Mary there was "a bottle of rose water."

On Good Friday roses were blessed in Rome and distributed to the faithful, but to crowned heads alone was granted the favour of a consecrated rose of gold. Until recent years there was a lavish use of these flowers in ecclesiastical ceremonies in Europe, as, for example, the Fete Dieu of France, or the Infiorate or Flower Feast of Italy. Churches and chapels were hung with festoons of flowers; the shrines and altars were bright with lights and blooming with exotics; the aisles were almost paved with strewn petals, and the streets were overarched with canopies of boughs and carpeted with crushed roses.

However, at one period, men must have perceived a masculine beauty in flowers. The Roman generals, after some signal victory, were granted the privilege of sculpturing a rose on their shields.

In legend, no less than in popular use and esteem, the rose held a prominent place, as is shown in the following notable incident in the life of the great Eastern sage, Zoroaster. An astrologer predicted at Babylon the birth of a child who would dethrone the king. As, later, in the time of Herod, a slaughter was commanded by the monarch to falsify the decree of the stars.

However, one child escaped, and was brought before the king, who tried to kill it with his own hands, but his arm withered to the shoulder in the attempt. Then he cast it on a lighted stake, which immediately changed into a bed of roses, whereon the child fell asleep. Some of the witnesses were said to have taken a portion of this hallowed fire, which burns even now.

Somewhat similar in its features is a story told by Sir John Maundeville, knight, who wrote about 1320:

"For als moche as a fayre Mayden was blamed with wrong and sclaundered . . . for whiche cause sche was demed to Deth, and to be brent (= burnt) in that place to whiche sche was ledde. And as the Fyre began to brenne (= burn) aboute hire, sche made hire preyers to oure Lord, that als wiselt as sche was not gylty of that synne, that he wold help hire, and make it to be knowen to alle men of his mercyfulle grace. And whan sche hadde thus seyd, sche entred into the fuyre; and anon was the fuyr quenched and oute; and the bronddes (= brands) that weren brennyng becomen rede Roseres; and the bronddes that weren not kyndled becomen white roseres full of roses. And these were the first Roseres an roses, bothe white and rede, that evere ony (= any) man saughe (= saw)."

Just imagine England without a rose, the very name unknown, except as indicating a very beautiful mystery mentioned by the Latin poets!

It is said that the Damask Rose was brought from the south of France in 1573; the Musk Rose from Italy in 1592; the Provence Rose about 1596; the Single Yellow Rose from Syria in 1629; the Moss Rose before 1724; the Rose without Thorns (*Rosa pendulina*) from North America before 1726; the China Rose in 1789; and the Sweet-scented Guelder Rose from China in 1821.

Yet, Salmon says, "Roses were first planted in England A.D. 1522."

The following entry in "The Dictionary of Trade, Commerce and Navigation," printed in London during 1844, says, under the entry, "Attar or Otto of Roses":

"An essential oil obtained from roses, of great value and possessing wonderful odoriferous properties. Garepon is celebrated throughout India for the beauty and extent of its rose gardens, which occupy many hundred acres. The attar is obtained from the rose-water made by distillation, by setting it out during the night until sunrise in large open vessels, exposed to the air, and then skimming off the particles of essential oil which float on the top. To produce the weight of one rupee, 200,000 well-grown roses are required. The attar even on the spot is extravagantly dear, being from 80 to 100 times the value of silver. In Turkey, from which the best attar is brought, the process is different. The rose leaves are bruised, and steeped in water; after three or four days fermentation takes place, and the oil floats upon the surface of the water, whence it is collected. The best attar should not be liquid, but of a concrete form, and a white color, otherwise it may be considered as adulterated, unless the weather be hot, when it will become liquid. It is rarely brought pure into this country, being adulterated with spermaceti and sandal-wood oil."

During the Middle Ages, when few persons could read or write, artisans indicated their occupations by means of signboards and in such pictures included tools of their craft, or some emblem associated with their profession. Amongst many other signs, the alchemists, the apothecaries and early medical practitioners adopted the sign of the Rose—usually what is now termed in heraldry the Tudor Rose—to show that they utilised secret lore and they would not disclose information imparted by their patients or clients.

We still speak of an action performed secretly as being done "*sub rose*," or "*under the rose*," which was the meaning of the ancient sign. The origin of this expression is ascribed to the Wars of the Roses, when men swore by their flower, red or white, and certain taverns bore the rival emblems on their signboards. The plots and schemes were made in strictest secrecy, consequently the expression became current. This explanation is satisfactory enough for the phrase, "*Under the Rose*," but it does not throw any light on "*Sub Rosa*"—an expression common to all European languages.

Hayden, in his "Dictionary of Dates," says:

"It is said by Italian writers to have arisen from the Pope's presenting consecrated roses, which were placed over the confessionals to denote secrecy, A.D. 1526."

However, if to denote secrecy, the expression of secrecy was associated with roses at a much earlier period, and the real origin is to be found in mythology.

In the fable Cupid is said to have given a rose to Harpocrates, the god of silence, as a bribe to prevent him divulging the amours of Venus, hence the rose was adopted as an emblem of silence.

Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and even during the Middle Ages, the rose was frequently sculptured on the ceilings of feasting rooms, as a warning to the guests that all that transpired during the conviviality of a banquet should be held as "*under the rose* of Harpocrates, the god of the wise tongue!

The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

The Federal President, Miss V. Garcia, extends greetings for Christmas and New Year to all our members in the Federation.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Our Association broke with tradition this year. Instead of the usual evening party with a Christmas tree with gifts for some charity, we had a dinner party at the "Embers," Toorak Road, South Yarra.

The President, Miss A. Anderson, greeted 70 members on their arrival, and was happy to welcome Miss M. Smith, a pharmacist from England; Miss L. Fredrickson, who has recently come from New Zealand to work here; and Miss Eleanor Reimer, a member of the Queensland Association.

Our special guests, Miss M. Braithwaite, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Callister and Mrs. Kent, were given a warm welcome.

The Sutherland Children's Home is to benefit by £25 to help buy Christmas gifts for the children.

Our Association sends New Year greetings to all other State Associations.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Over 120 members and friends braved a stormy afternoon to attend our Annual Christmas Party, which was held in the Angus McMillan Room at Sydney's new Chevron-Hilton Hotel.

Some members came from as far away as Penrith and Campbelltown to be with us on this occasion.

Committee members arranged the floral decorations on the tables, and about 2.30 p.m. our first guests arrived, and were greeted by the President, Miss Joy Latham. Cocktails were served as members arrived, and about 4 p.m. afternoon tea was served.

Miss Latham officially welcomed members and their friends, and made special mention of Mrs. Clarke, of Lakemba, who was the first President of the Association when it was formed in 1933, and we were delighted to have her with us on this occasion. Miss Helen Brady, the first Secretary, was also present, together with ten foundation members.

Mrs. Clarke, ably assisted by the youngest committee member, Miss Judith Malone, cut the Christmas cake, which was made and decorated by Mrs. Latham. Miss Louise Mathieson, our youngest guest, was called upon to draw the lucky ticket in the guessing competition for the Christmas cake, which was presented to us by Mrs. Feakes.

The President then wished everybody a Happy Christmas, and the party concluded about 5 p.m.

—Evelyn Tasker, Hon. Secretary.

'Savlon' — Antiseptic Cream

Holiday time is **'Savlon'** time



With holidays ahead stock up with

'Savlon' ANTISEPTIC CREAM

This Summer, more and more people — your customers —
will be asking for 'Savlon' Antiseptic Cream.
Extensive advertising of 'Savlon' in press, television and
radio during the holiday period
will assure repeat sales of the 'Chemists only' antiseptic.



stock and display 'Savlon' Antiseptic Cream



IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND LIMITED
SAV 211X 840

Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



By
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

PENICILLINASE

Penicillinase is an enzyme obtained from cultures of *B. cereus* which specifically destroys penicillin. The drug is used by intramuscular or intravenous injection in the management and treatment of allergic reactions to penicillin.

Allergic reactions to penicillin are not uncommon, being variously estimated to occur in from 0.2 to 16 per cent. of patients receiving the drug. Untoward reactions occur more frequently following the use of depot and other injectable penicillin, but may occur also with the orally administered preparations. Even a negative skin test cannot offer complete assurance against allergic reactions in hypersensitive individuals. Allergic persons are more apt to be sensitive to penicillin than those who are non-allergic. Allergy to penicillin manifests itself in a number of ways, the most common being a delayed urticarial type reaction occurring several days or even weeks after administration of the drug. Fortunately, the most serious reaction, anaphylactic shock, is the least common form of allergy to penicillin.

Action: A laboratory grade of penicillinase (unsuitable for injection in humans) has long been employed in bacteriologic media in vitro to inactivate penicillin in body fluids to be cultured. The enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of the lactam ring in penicillin to produce penicilloic acid. Penicilloic acid is devoid of any antibiotic activity and is non-allergenic as well. Penicillin exposed to the action of penicillinase is no longer able to elicit a hypersensitive response as judged by skin test in patients already demonstrated to be sensitive to penicillin. This principle, so successful in in vitro procedures, is applicable as well to in vivo conditions, i.e., allergic reactions to penicillin in humans, with the specially purified penicillinase injection.

Proprietary Preparations: Penicillinase Injectable-Neutrapen (Schenlabs)—Vials of 800,000 units for Intramuscular or Intravenous use.

Labpenase (C.S.L.) for laboratory use (unsuitable for injection in humans).

A New Psychotropic Drug

CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE (Methaminodiazepoxide)

Chemically, Chlordiazepoxide is 7-chloro-2-methylamino-5-phenyl-3H-1, 4-benzodiazepine-4-oxide hydrochloride. It is chemically unrelated to other psychotropic drugs and tranquillisers. Its actions include muscle-relaxation, inhibition of spinal reflexes, sedation, anticonvulsant effect, stimulation of appetite and facilitation of sleep.

Proprietary Preparation: Librium (Roche)—Capsules of 10 mg.

BRING BACK HOLIDAY FUN ON KODAK FILM

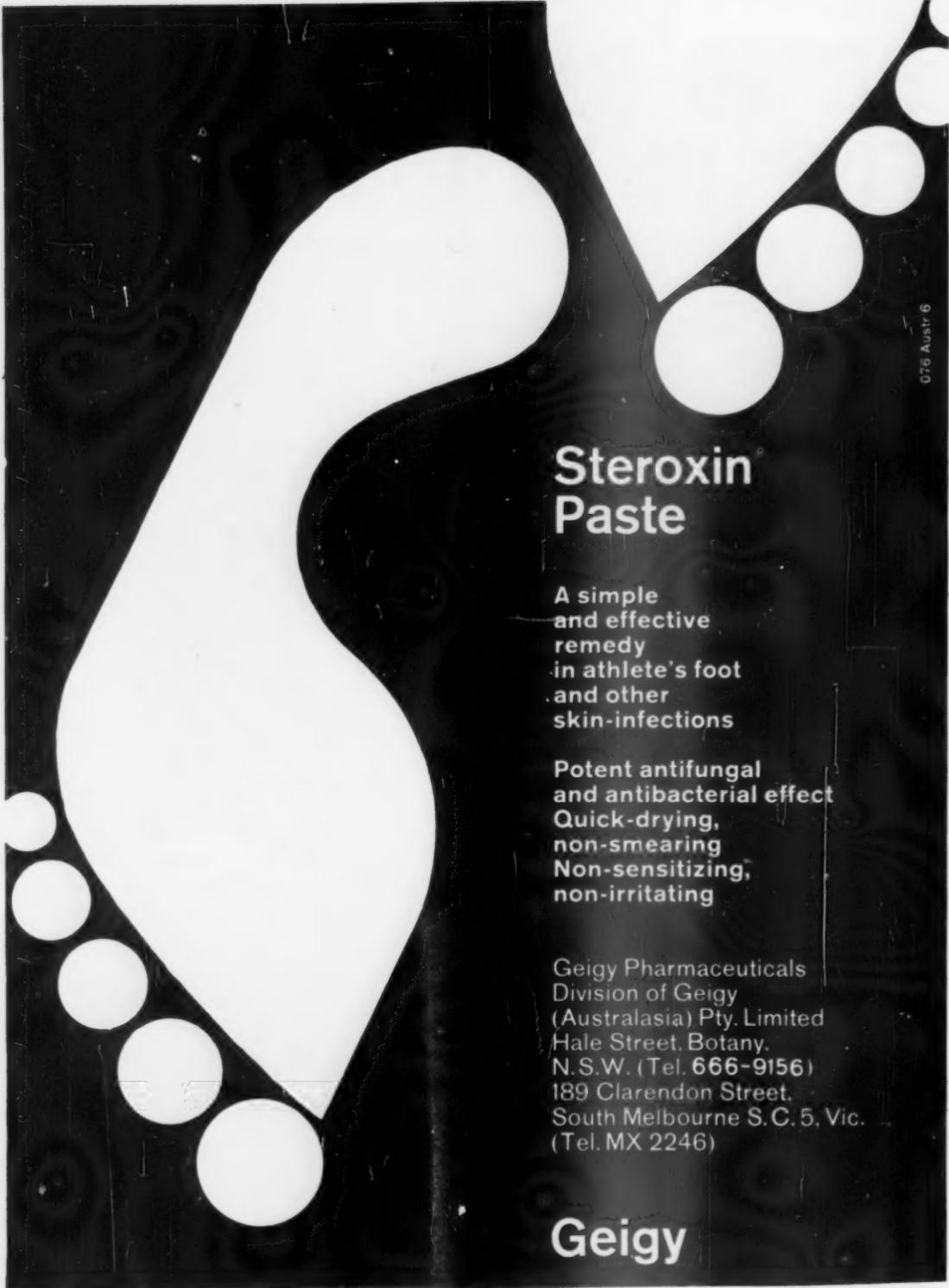


Holiday time is picture time . . . the best time for big film sales. Commencing December 27, Kodak will be forcefully promoting Verichrome Pan, Kodacolor, Kodachrome and Kodak Ektachrome films. A vigorous national press and T.V. campaign will direct people to your store. Be sure you prominently display Kodak colour showcards and place Kodak Holiday Hints Folders on your counter.

**Kodak**

KODAK (AUSTRALASIA) PTY. LTD.
BRANCHES IN ALL STATES

KM2968



**Steroxin
Paste**

A simple
and effective
remedy
in athlete's foot
and other
skin-infections

Potent antifungal
and antibacterial effect
Quick-drying,
non-smearing
Non-sensitizing,
non-irritating

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South Melbourne S.C. 5, Vic.
(Tel. MX 2246)

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Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, November 28, 1960.

Ministry of Health Report

The report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health, Sir John Charles, for 1959 states that that year saw no lessening of activity but rather intensified effort in the field of both fundamental and experimental pharmacological research. Pharmacology was becoming a subject of steadily increasing stature among the scientific disciplines. Simultaneously developmental projectory research with a clinical objective in view had been continued with an even greater vigour, chiefly at the initiative of the pharmaceutical industry. The report praises "the original and skilful chemical research" which resulted in the isolation and production on a substantial scale of the essential nucleus of the penicillin molecule. The company is not mentioned by name in the report, but every pharmacist knows that it was the Beecham Laboratories.

In mentioning the new diuretics, it is suggested that most of these are derivatives of the original chlorothiazide. Some are more powerful, but they have the same hazards in clinical practice, with no additional virtue. The mineralo-corticoid aldosterone was identified and its composition determined in the biochemical laboratories of a British medical school. Since the effect of that substance on the body was, amongst other things, anti-diuretic, a search was then instituted for a steroid of similar molecular configuration which would act towards aldosterone as a blocking agent and which would then, in itself, be diuretic. Amongst the substances investigated in that way spironolactone was the first to be put to extensive clinical use. As yet its properties and therapeutic limitations were far from being elucidated, but it seemed likely to be of "considerable promise." The report speaks of the forward look in pharmaceutical research, as shown in the papers read at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and of the development in pharmaceutical standardisation provided in the new edition of the B.P.C., which gave for the first time official standards in Britain for over fifty substances.

Drug Costs

The cost of the nation's drug bill and manufacturers' expenses and profits continue to attract the attention of Parliament. Recently the Minister of Health was asked whether he was aware that manufacturers included in their expenses such remote schemes as Continental holidays offered as prizes to pharmacists, and to what extent he took into account such expenses in approving the cost of new drugs within the National Health Service? Mr. Enoch Powell, the Minister of Health, replied that he was well aware of one recent instance of this, but had been told that the firm concerned did not intend to use this type of sales promotion in future. The cost of new drugs was not subject to his approval. Dame Enid Russell-Smith, of the Ministry of Health permanent staff, was asked by the Public Accounts Committee if she was aware that golf balls had been found stamped with the name of an American pharmaceutical manufacturer, and that these had been given to doctors, along with free meals and free drinks

in the cause of advertising. Dame Enid said that the golf balls had not been issued by the firm in question within the last two years, and then only on two informal golfing afternoons. Questions were also put to Dame Enid on the percentage of profit made by drug manufacturers in Britain and abroad. It was stated that American-owned companies in Britain showed about 70 per cent., and the overall average was 28 per cent. British-owned companies showed 20 per cent., and those in Switzerland around 13 per cent. Dame Enid explained that research done by American parent companies was often not charged to the subsidiaries. A speaker for the Treasury said that it was recognised there were quite special considerations which were applicable to the drug industry. A voluntary price regulation scheme had been preferred by the Treasury rather than direct investigation of costs and profits.

Dame Enid was also questioned on the Ministry set-up as a unit for producing medicaments. In reply, it was said that this was a matter of policy, and research could not be produced out of a hat. It was a most delicate growth. The money was a minor element in producing good research; for "the right milieu you have to get the right team, you have to put them against the sort of background in which they can get ideas, and you have to link them with other people so that they get stimulus. One could not possibly say that you can graft an effective research organisation on to that service."

Approved Names

The President of the General Medical Council, Sir David Campbell, has stated that the Council and the Pharmacopoeia Commission has recommended to the Interdepartmental Working Party on legislation concerning medicines, that the Council should receive statutory authority for the issue of Approved Names for drugs, and that, while manufacturers should be left free to use their own proprietary names, it should not be legal for them to use any unofficial non-proprietary name for a drug other than the approved name. The two bodies had also recommended that manufacturers should be required to indicate the approved name of any drug on the labels of the medicine or preparation and in all advertising matter.

Bee-cure Sold

According to the popular press, the secret of a bee-sting treatment for arthritic diseases and some nervous disorders has been sold to a Canadian doctor for £83,000. The previous owner has been using bee therapy at her home in Kent for patients from all over the world. The bees are stated to be fed on "herbal poisons." Treatment is selected from a particular herb with special properties against the diseases. Some doctors have dismissed the results as of only temporary benefit, and the Ministry of Health has refused to investigate the claim. Dr. Saine, the new owner, however, has had 29 years' experience in treating and research in rheumatic diseases, and is convinced that the venom therapy is effective. He intends to develop a number of clinics throughout Canada.

No Influenza Epidemic Likely

Dr. Christopher Andrewes, F.R.S., Director of the World Health Organisation Influenza Centre, believes that there will be no major influenza epidemic in Britain this year. His opinion is based on the fact that there were no major outbreaks in the Southern Hemisphere during the winter there, and none in the late spring in the Northern Hemisphere. No new virus strains have appeared, and any influenza which appears will probably be caused by the Asian strains, for which a

relatively good immunity has developed during the past three years.

Drugs for Private Patients

One of the constant sources of annoyance to the 2 per cent. of the population who are not on doctors' lists for free treatment is that they must pay for their medicines, and ever since the service began there have been endeavours both by the British Medical Association and by Conservative members of Parliament to have this position altered. The basis of the appeal is that when the service began it was stated that members of the public could use all or any part of it. The Minister of Health was asked recently what the additional cost would be, and he stated that it would be between £2 and £3 million annually. The *Times* newspaper's well-informed political correspondent says that there is a backstage struggle going on on this question. It is whispered, according to the correspondent, that the Government Chief Whip is making unprecedented efforts to keep members from signing a motion asking for the position to be changed, and the supporters, who number over 100 members, are trying very hard to obtain still more signatures. The Minister of Health, Mr. Enoch Powell, has had a private meeting with the Back Bench Health Committee, and is said to have left the impression that he is in favour, but can do nothing about it. It is thought that if Mr. Powell can show a saving on drugs which would equal the probable cost, the Government might be more willing to consider extending pharmaceutical benefits. The three-year voluntary price scheme for fixing the price of proprietaries considered by the Select Committee mentioned above (and described in earlier news-letters) ends in December, and the Minister has been gathering facts on the amounts spent on sales promotion.

Anti-caries Toothpaste

A toothpaste containing stannous fluoride is to be marketed in Great Britain by Thomas Hedley & Co. Ltd., and advertising will begin next year. Part of the advertising will be on television, and a memorandum to the Television Authority has been submitted by the dental member of its Advertising Committee. The American Dental Association has found the toothpaste, to be called Crest, useful as an anti-carries agent. The British Dental Association is preserving an open mind pending the results of its own study of the research and trials carried out in the U.S. The Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association authorised the following statement in commercial advertising: "Crest has been shown to be an effective anti-carries dentifrice which can be of significant value when used in a conscientiously applied programme of oral hygiene and regular professional care; Crest dentifrice may also be of value as a supplement to public health procedures." The nominee of the British Dental Association on the Advertising Advisory Committee of the Independent Television Authority, in his memorandum, says that this is probably the first time that a scientific professional body has ever endorsed one commercial product as being of specific value in the prevention of disease, and the British Dental Association feels bound to take cognisance of this important action.

A New Vehicle

The porter at the block of flats where your correspondent resides reported recently, on return from a sudden bout of illness, that his doctor said that a prescription must be taken up at once to Piccadilly (where there is an all-night pharmacy), and his wife brought back medicines and cats' pools.

Trade Notes

CARDOPHYLLIN SUPPOSITORIES—4 GRAIN

Hamilton Laboratories Ltd., of Adelaide, advises that Cardophyllin Suppositories are now available also in the strength of 4 grains. This is in addition to the previously available 2 grain and 6 grain suppositories. Price (boxes of 12), 81/- dozen wholesale.

THIOMERIN

Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. announces that in lieu of the lyophilised pack of Thiomerin, a new pack of a 10 cc. multiple dose vial in solution and ready for use is now available. Whilst still requiring refrigeration, the new pack has proved to be much more stable than the previous presentation. The price structure remains unaltered.

SCOTT & BOWNE SALES SUPERVISOR FOR NEW ZEALAND

Mr. Arthur Wyndham, former N.S.W. Sales Supervisor for Scott & Bowne (A/asia) Ltd., has been appointed Sales Supervisor of the company in New Zealand.

He left on the Matson liner "Mariposa" on December 9 and will be based in Auckland. Mr. Wyndham, who has been with Scott & Bowne for the past five years, recently toured Fiji, Tonga and Samoa for his company.

G.P. PTY. LTD.

The G.P. Pty. Ltd. advertisement in this issue lists a complete range of its products and packs available as Pharmaceutical Benefits.

In addition to Polyhaemen gr. 5, Polyhaemen gr. 3 and the range of Thyroid products previously available further inclusions are Rectinol Suppositories, a new size Rectinol Ointment 960 grains together with the following new products recently released: Gliron, Dex-M, Bardorm, Budorm, Carbrodorm, Compodorm, Cydorm, Myle-dorm, Pendorm and Quindorm.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES

Dr. Alan Innes-Brown, of Sydney, has been appointed medical-scientific co-ordinator for Lederle Laboratories.

Dr. Innes-Brown will remain in general practice at Blakehurst, Sydney, and will continue to act in an honorary capacity at St. George and Sutherland Hospitals.

His work for Lederle will include liaison between the company and research workers and clinicians in Australia and New Zealand in clinical trials with new pharmaceutical preparations.

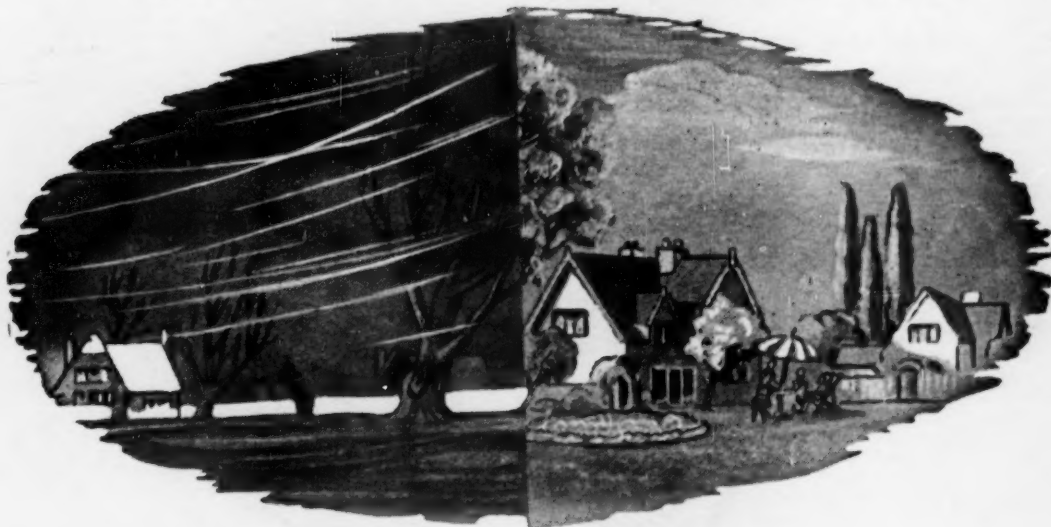
TOPPINS IN NEW PREMISES

R. D. Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd. is now fully settled in its new modern factory premises at Duffy Avenue, Thornleigh, New South Wales.

Mr. John Kiddell, formerly Victorian Sales Manager, has been appointed as General Sales Manager for Australia and will take up residence in Sydney early in the New Year.

Mr. George Elliott has been appointed as Victorian Sales Manager, and Mr. Ivas Cirainis will commence duties in January as an additional Sales Representative in Victoria.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND



COSCOPIN

TRADE MARK

**FOR
MORE EFFECTIVE
CONTROL OF COUGH**

Recent publications show that
COSCOPIN—noscupine (formerly known
as narcotine)—**IS CLINICALLY MORE
EFFECTIVE THAN CODEINE IN
THE SUPPRESSION OF COUGH***

Amer. J. med. Sci. (1957), 234, 191.
*Dis. Chest (1957), 32, 305.

PRESENTATION:

COSCOPIN LINCTUS

Bottles of 4 fl. ozs. (114 ml.) and 2 litres.

COSCOPIN LINCTUS (PAEDIATRIC)

Bottles of 4 fl. ozs. (114 ml.)

COSCOPIN LOZENGES

Catch-cover of 20 lozenges.



**EVANS MEDICAL AUSTRALIA
(PTY.) LTD.**

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE

COS.3



More effective advertising for

New Modess with "Magic Channel"

This exclusive feature, supported by a more intensive advertising and merchandising programme, is influencing more and more women to buy Modess.

Here's an opportunity to get your share of the ever-increasing demand — make use of the range of material available and display Modess prominently. Remember, a bigger display means better sales.



STERLING-WINTHROP DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. N. F. Leggatt, managing director of Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., recently returned from an eight weeks tour of the U.S.A., England, Europe and the Far East. In this period he made an extensive survey on the latest trends in overseas marketing and merchandising, with special emphasis on the Far East as an export market. Mr. Leggatt also had a preview of some of the remarkable new developments in therapeutic and diagnostic medicines developed by the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, and which will be marketed soon in Australia.

DRUG AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES ASSOCIATION

The Drug and Proprietary Medicines Association of N.S.W. has elected the following Executive Committee for 1961:—

President: Mr. W. R. Kerr (Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.).

Members: Messrs. L. Affleck (Beckers Pty. Ltd.), R. E. Gostelow (The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd.), N. V. Kerr (D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.), K. S. Maddox (Watts Winter Pty. Ltd.), J. L. Phillips (Nicholas Pty. Ltd.), and D. A. Toppin (R D. Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd.).

Secretary is Mr. F. A. J. Reynolds, Chamber of Manufactures of N.S.W., 12 O'Connell Street, Sydney.

SUPER KWIKTAN IN AEROSOL PACK

Super Kwiktan Aerosol is another addition to the Super Kwiktan range of products manufactured by the Nyal Company. It is a 6 fl. oz. can in the same bright label design as the other Super Kwiktan items. The Super Kwiktan Aerosol is designed to appeal to everyone enjoying himself or herself out of doors, particularly teenagers.

The new Super Kwiktan Aerosol packs are available now at 80/- list per dozen to sell at 12/6 each. Profits can be substantially increased by purchasing now during the current special introductory offer. Your Nyal representative has full details or you may phone your Nyal sales office.

WHOLESALE DRUG ACQUIRES HUNTER LABORATORIES

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney, announced this month that its offer to acquire the shares in Hunter Laboratories Ltd., Newcastle, has been accepted by the requisite number of shareholders of that company.

The business will be carried on as heretofore for the time being, but early in the New Year will be transferred to large warehouse premises, centrally situated, which have been purchased by The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd. and from which will be operated a full scale drug warehouse to service chemists in the northern part of the State.

This is in line with that company's policy of expansion and service to its many chemist shareholders.

HOUSEWIVES FAVOUR AEROSOL PACKS

For the first time since they were introduced to Australia, aerosol insecticide packs are on the verge of displacing more conventional packs in the housewife's favour.

This was stated by Mr. John Dart, National Sales Manager of the "Fly-Tox" Company, following the publication of results of an investigation his company recently completed.

Mr. Dart said: "Recent manufacturing cost savings

passed on to the consumer in price reductions have been notably responsible for the substantial increase in aerosol sales, but I believe the public is also realising that with correct usage the aerosol pack is the most economical method of insecticide application."

NATIONAL BABY DRIVE

Guilid and Nyal Co-operate

Once again, throughout February, 1961, the Federal Guild and the Nyal Company have agreed to co-operate in a National Nyal Baby Month.

TV, radio, press and national women's magazines will be used by the Nyal Company to stimulate consumer demand for Nyal Baby Powder in particular, and other Nyal baby products in general. To help chemists achieve maximum sales of this range of baby needs, special display material is once again available free into their pharmacies. If your Nyal representative has not already discussed this national Baby Drive with you, your nearest Nyal sales office may be contacted for display material.

FLEXIBLE POLYTHENE BOTTLES

First liquid detergent in Australia to be packed in flexible polythene bottles is "Lux," made by Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd. The bottles first appeared on store shelves on November 28. They are made from "Alkathene" XDG-33, polythene manufactured by I.C.I.A.N.Z. at Botany, N.S.W.

The flexibility of the package is its main advantage in use. The detergent can be added to the water by a squeeze of the pack, saving messy measuring of quantities. The "Alkathene" bottle is light and easy to grip, and will not mark the surface of shelf or bench.

It is claimed that "Alkathene" XDG-33, specially formulated by I.C.I. for detergent containers, does not deteriorate or break down under the action of the detergent.

The "Lux" bottles are blow-moulded by Packs Pty. Ltd., New South Wales, and L. & I. Glenn Pty. Ltd., Victoria. The "Alkathene" is moulded into an attractive and easily identified shape, and is printed in three colours with the name and directions.

KLEENEX TABLE NAPKINS

According to advice received from Kimberly-Clark of Australia Pty. Ltd., since the introduction of Kleenex Table Napkins in October/November, retailers report outstanding sales of this new Kimberly-Clark line, especially where displays were given prominence.

Mr. Bernard Halperin, of Halperin's Pharmacy, Elsternwick, Victoria, put in a special display of Kleenex products, featuring Table Napkins. When interviewed recently, he said, "Sales of Kleenex Table Napkins have greatly exceeded my expectations in the first week of stocking, especially since this is prior to national advertising."

Other reports of a similar nature have been received by Mr. V. R. Gibson, Sales Director for Kimberly-Clark. "National distribution is now complete," he said. "Sales have exceeded all our forecasts. Both the food and drug trades have accepted Kleenex Table Napkins as a new product which is certain to bring them a greater share of the consumer pound. Sales reports and repeat orders from retailers show that volume sales for Kleenex Table Napkins are being quickly established."

Up to 50 per cent. mark-up is obtainable by retailers who purchase together the whole Kleenex family—tissues, toilet rolls and table napkins. Therefore with Kleenex products volume sales mean increased profits for the retailer.

MANUFACTURERS' ANNUAL MEETING

At its annual meeting in Canberra on November 17 the Australian Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers elected the following officers for the 1960/61 year:—

President: Mr. E. J. Willis (N.S.W.).

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. K. Hobbs (Vic.) and P. A. Smith (N.S.W.).

Councillors: Messrs. G. V. Scammell (S.A.), F. Gilbert, G. G. Hunt and E. W. Lowe (Vic.), J. P. de Haseth, J. T. Hook, E. A. Lum, F. M. Needham, T. J. White and D. B. Willmott (N.S.W.).

After the meeting, the Association entertained members of the Parliament, the public service and industry associates at dinner at the Hotel Canberra.

The toast of "The Commonwealth Parliament, coupled with the Commonwealth Department of Health," was proposed by Mr. Willis. The Minister for Health (Dr. D. Cameron) and Senator J. I. Armstrong (representing the Leader of the Opposition) responded.

Mr. Willis revealed that the 58 members of the Association have a combined investment of nearly £50 million in land, plant and equipment in Australia. He added that the industry's 10,000 employees receive around £10 million a year in salaries and wages.

Mr. Willis said that plans for increased investment had been delayed until the future development of the National Health Service was more clearly defined. This definition was needed to guide forward planning because, while some manufacturers are helped when their products are listed as pharmaceutical benefits, others, whose modern therapies are still excluded, face a very dim future.

Mr. Willis said that, despite increases in wage rates and the costs of services, the prices of many ethical products had been reduced during 1960, while very few prices had been increased.

Guests at dinner included six members of the Liberal Party Sub-Committee on Public Health: Hon. W. C. Haworth, Messrs. Bruce Wight, A. A. Buchanan, K. C. Wilson, F. C. Chaney and E. M. Fox; Senator Sir Neil O'Sullivan; Dr. H. E. Downer, Dr. C. E. Cook; Messrs. R. M. W. Cunningham, W. Ryan and L. Young (Department of Health); Mr. L. Dodson (National Biological Standards Laboratory); Mr. R. W. C. Anderson (Director, Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia); Mr. R. W. Brack (Customs and Excise); and Mr. G. Tennyson (Federation of Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia).

Pressure of parliamentary duties caused apologies from the Treasurer (Mr. Holt), the Attorney-General (Sir Garfield Barwick), the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. A. A. Calwell) and the Hon. A. Fairhall.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 28/11/60—

Chemists' Section: Additions

Size	Retail		Wholesale
		Cambridge Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	
1 lb.	50/-	Dale Dehydrated Goat's Milk	450/- doz.
		Decore Sales Pty. Ltd.	
	5/6	Decore Baby Shampoo	33/9 doz.

Chemists' Section: Alterations

		William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd.	
		D.P. Sinutab Tablets 30s	10/- each
		Cambridge Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	
		Green Label Pills	
		Bonus "13 supplied as 1 doz." to terminate	
		December 31, 1960.	
24s	7/3	Pep-Uls-Ade Tablets	58/- doz.
		Slim-Bix Tablets	
		(13 supplied as 1 doz.)	
		Temporary bonus commencing December 1, 1960,	
		to January 31, 1961.	

Student Activities

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

Not much business has been accomplished over the last month. Exams. take up too much of a student's time, and Christmas is so close that one can think of nothing else. Still, there are a few items on which we may report.

Firstly, we are sorry to say that it looks as if there will not be a representative from N.A.P.S.N.Z. coming to the Congress. The one who thought he could make it was under the impression that it was later in the year, and since he is being married in February . . . well, need we say any more?

Unfortunately also I have not received any reply either from the Commissioner for India (I.P.S.F.) or from the Indonesia Student Society, so we must assume that none of these bodies will be represented.

I hear the new Song Book is another masterpiece. It is hoped that the songs will be thoroughly learnt before the commencement of the Congress, so that we may be able to harmonise instead of mumbling away. I feel sure that fellow-travellers on buses and trains, etc., would appreciate this very much.

The agenda for the Council seems very rugged indeed. The President, Kev Hassey, has been telling us that we may have to miss some of the tours, and once this situation arises the work must be tough and plentiful. Still, it can be reduced by every delegate, observer and council member knowing exactly what is going on and coming to Hobart well equipped with data and ready to do immediate battle.

Well, may those of you who are going all have an enjoyable trip down to the Apple Isle. To those who are staying behind, may I say this: You are missing the opportunity of a lifetime! If you can't afford it, then just ask those friends of yours who have attended previous congresses, and I'll guarantee that you'll be saving your pennies right from the first day of February, 1961.

—Trevor Cichero, National Publicity Officer,
N.A.P.S.A.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Exams. over, A.U.P.S.A. were able thoroughly to enjoy the end of year social, arranged by our very capable Social Secretary, Nancy Weir. Students danced to band music and were entertained at intervals by various well-known personalities. It was found to be the most effective way to recuperate from exam. fever.

Congress plans are well in hand now, and depending on results A.U.P.S.A. hopes to send a reasonable number along. A.U.P.S.A. wishes T.P.S.A. every success in their Congress, 1961, both at Kingston and Hobart, and will look forward to meeting new friends and seeing old ones early in January.

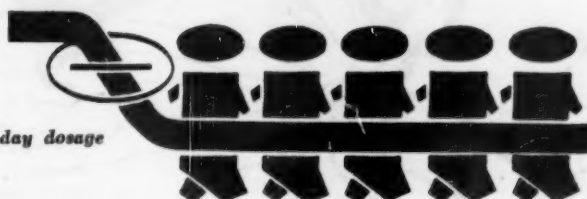
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At the dosage levels stated chlorpropamide has a wider range of action than tolbutamide and probably metahexamide . . .

No toxic effects on liver or blood have been observed in this series . . . chlorpropamide has now been used quite widely . . . and no serious toxic effects have so far been reported . . ."

REFERENCES

K. L. Granville-Grossman, S. Crawford, and A. Bloom: B.M.J., 31.10.59.

For complete information write to the Medical Department, Pfizer Corporation, Box 57, P.O., West Ryde, N.S.W.

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Commonwealth and State News

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in Tasmania, Miss Margaret Purdon, care John Fiddy, FitzGerald's pharmacy, Hobart.

Congratulations go to Miss Noelle Welsh, who celebrated her 21st birthday anniversary on November 25.

Best wishes for a successful business career to Mr. Alan Neville, who recently opened a pharmacy at Howrah.

Congratulations to Mr. Athol Townley on his recent success in the Final Examination.

"Bon voyage" to Mr. and Mrs. W. Webb and daughter, who will leave Hobart shortly for a visit to the United Kingdom. During their absence of about four months Miss Andrews will be managing the pharmacy.

Hobart pharmacists and assistants were the guests of Parke, Davis Co. Ltd. on November 24 at Highfield Hotel. The lecture given by the company's sales staff was very informative and interesting. The evening concluded on a humorous note when six pharmacists and assistants demonstrated "creative selling."

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF TASMANIA

Examination Results

Old Syllabus

Materia Medica—Written:

Pass: G. A. Fennell.

Supplementary: R. D. Ayling, Miss C. Y. Chan.

Pharmacy I:

Supplementary: I. B. Pearson.

Pharmacy II Accreditations:

High Distinction: Miss A. Stephens.

Distinction: M. Davis.

Pass: M. Bateman, E. C. Edwards, Miss M. C. Moore, G. S. Strickland, M. Townley.

Supplementary: Miss P. Chapman, Miss C. Y. Chan, G. A. Fennell, R. Tremayne.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

Practical Dispensing and Practical Pharmacapeutics:

Pass: D. Brown, Miss E. Davies, J. Large, A. D. Townley, A. Wiss.

Supplementary: B. Cannon, P. Gluskie, S. W. Hayward, Miss S. Heerey, K. M. Morgan, R. L. Palfreyman, G. Rouse, Miss P. Smith, P. Swifte, Miss N. K. Welsh.

Posology and Toxicology and Forensic Pharmacy:

Distinction: P. Swifte, A. D. Townley.

Pass: D. Brown, B. Cannon, B. Heffernan, Miss J. Hoggett, S. W. Hayward, K. M. Morgan, R. L. Palfreyman, Miss S. Phillips, A. Wiss, Miss N. K. Welsh.

Supplementary: Miss E. Davies, P. Gluskie, Miss S. Heerey.

Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry:

High Distinction: P. Swifte.

Pass: D. Brown, B. Cannon, P. Gluskie, Miss S. Heerey, Miss P. Smith, Miss N. K. Welsh.

Supplementary: Miss J. Hoggett.

Theoretical Pharmacy.—

Distinction: A. D. Townley.

Pass: D. Brown, B. Cannon, Miss J. Hoggett, S. W. Hayward, Miss S. Heerey, J. Large, R. L. Palfreyman, P. Swifte, A. Wiss, Miss N. K. Welsh.

Supplementary: Miss E. Davies, P. Gluskie, B. Heffernan, K. M. Morgan, Miss S. Phillips.

Pharmacapeutics.—

High Distinction: A. D. Townley.

Pass: S. W. Hayward, K. M. Morgan, R. L. Palfreyman, P. Swifte.

Supplementary: D. Brown, B. Cannon, Miss E. Davies, P. Gluskie, Miss J. Hoggett, Miss S. Heerey, A. Wiss, Miss N. K. Welsh.

Oral Prescription Reading.—

High Distinction: Miss E. Davies, P. Swifte, Miss N. K. Welsh.

Distinction: Miss J. Hoggett, Miss S. Heerey.

Pass: D. Brown, B. Cannon, P. Gluskie, B. Heffernan, S. W. Hayward, K. M. Morgan, R. L. Palfreyman, G. Rouse, Miss P. Smith, A. D. Townley, A. Wiss.

New Syllabus

Materia Medica—Written.—

High Distinction: E. Gibson, R. E. Hill.

Distinction: J. W. Hardman, J. D. Nicholson.

Pass: J. Arthur, A. Raza, A. Singh, D. I. Saville, P. Westerman.

Supplementary: T. P. Mitchell, M. Gourlay.

Materia Medica—Practical.—

High Distinction: P. M. Edwards, E. Gibson, D. I. Saville.

Distinction: J. Arthur, J. W. Hardman, J. D. Nicholson, P. Westerman.

Pass: R. E. Hill, T. P. Mitchell, A. Raza, A. Singh, M. Gourlay.

Pharmacy I.—

High Distinction: R. E. Hill.

Distinction: J. W. Hardman.

Pass: J. Arthur, E. Gibson, A. Raza, A. Singh.

Supplementary: J. D. Nicholson, D. I. Saville, P. Westerman.

Practical Dispensing and Practical Pharmacapeutics.—

High Distinction: D. I. Saville.

Supplementary: J. Arthur, P. M. Edwards, E. Gibson, R. E. Hill, J. W. Hardman, A. Raza, A. Singh, P. Westerman.

Qualified.—J. M. Large and A. D. Townley.



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TASMANIA—Continued

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on December 1, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. T. A. Stephens (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. B. L. Ralph, E. N. Lee, A. K. Smith, I. B. McLeod and the Registrar.

J. M. Large.—Advice was received from Finlay, Watchorn, Baker & Solomon, that Section 17 of the Act empowers the Board to refuse registration of any person who has been convicted of a crime, and that Large's offence was clearly not a crime within the terms of the definition defined in both the Criminal Code and the Acts Interpretation Act 1931. The result is that the Board has no power to act under this section. It was resolved that the solicitors' advice be received.

Examination Results.—It was resolved that the examination results received from the Examination Committee be approved.

Examination Committee Comments.—

Overseas Students.—The meeting considered that this matter was covered by Regulation 19 (3), that restricted old syllabus examinations to February, 1964.

P. Swift.—The meeting approved that the Registrar convey to Mr. Swift congratulations on his results in Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Examination Notification.—The Registrar tabled duplicated results advices to replace examination letters. It was resolved that the results advice be approved and that letters be used only in special circumstances and for final students gaining a complete pass.

Apprentices.—**Fao A. Edwards:** Advice was received from Miss Edwards that it was her intention to take the new syllabus course in 1961. The Registrar stated that Dr. Burgin's recommendation was for Miss Edwards to do the second year of the full-time course with one year full-time apprenticeship. The recommendation was approved.

Alan Cyril Barwick.—Dr. Burgin's recommendation was that on the assumption that Mr. Barwick passed his matriculation subjects he should be allowed to start the pharmacy course in 1961, plus the biology course at the Technical College. This recommendation was approved.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £121/18/7 were passed for payment.

J. L. Gould Prize.—As no candidate had attempted this prize, it lapsed for 1960.

Parke-Davis Prize.—The meeting resolved that this prize for 1960 be awarded to A. D. Townley and P. Swift.

Examination Supervisor.—Advice was received from Mr. Christian that owing to a move by the Chemistry Department from the Technical College to the University he would no longer be able to supervise the Board's examinations. The meeting resolved to write to Mr. Christian, expressing appreciation of his past assistance.

Poisons Act.—A label was received for De-Nol and Gastrinol from De-Nol Laboratories. The meeting considered these labels and resolved to advise that they complied with the Board's requirements.

Hair Tints Cream.—A letter from Cyclax was received through the Health Department, seeking regulations which would govern the introduction of hair colouring tints in a cream form. It was resolved that Cyclax be

advised that the requirements depended entirely on the ingredients, and that the company be sent a copy of the Poisons Act and Regulations, with special reference to Regulation 5.

Neocid.—A letter was received from Agricultural Services Pty. Ltd., through the Health Department, seeking regulations governing their insecticide Neocid, which was to be used for pest control for farm, station and domestic uses. The meeting resolved that the Registrar refer to the Pesticides Board for advice and opinion.

Walco L.L.C. Pastilles.—The Registrar was directed to write to the manufacturers of these pastilles, advising that L.L.C. usually conveys linseed, licorice and chlorodyne, and asking the company to supply its formula to the Board.

Commonwealth Dental Supply Co.—A letter was received from this company, stating that as it sells at retail prices to the dental profession, who are the end users, it considers that the company is not wholesaling drugs. It was resolved that the company be advised that in the opinion of the Board the company is liable to register and must do so within 14 days or further action would be taken, and that the Chairman and the Registrar be empowered to get Mr. Baker, the Board's Solicitor, to write immediately for registration for 1960 should the company fail to register.

The meeting closed at 9.25 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on December 5, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. A. Robertson (Chairman), Miss M. E. Purdon, Mr. W. G. Webb and the Secretary.

Vacancy on Council.—Mr. Shirrefs had advised that he would not be able to accept an offer to rejoin this Council for the present. It was therefore decided to fill this vacancy at the election in the new year.

Lecture.—Mr. Robertson reported that the lecture by Mr. R. E. Thomas was much appreciated by those who attended, but he felt that the attendance had not been satisfactory.

Pharmacy Course, 1962.—Advice was received from the Pharmacy Board that commencing in 1962 the pharmacy syllabus would be entrance standard at University matriculation certificate, first year University subjects, 2nd and 3rd year at the Pharmacy Department of the Technical College, together with Organic Chemistry II at the University. These three years would be full-time attendance, and the 4th year to be spent in an approved pharmaceutical establishment.

Vacation Employment.—The Secretary reported that he had been approached regarding a position for a pharmacy student during the Christmas vacation.

As there were likely to be more students in the future seeking employment during vacation, the meeting decided that the students be advised to make arrangements for such early in the year, and that master pharmacists be asked to co-operate by engaging the students over these short periods.

Postal Regulations.—Advice was received from the Pharmaceutical Association regarding proposed change for packing and posting restricted, dangerous or specified drugs.

It was pointed out that our poisons regulations required such drugs be forwarded by registered post.

Parke-Davis Award.—On the recommendation from the Pharmacy Board, the Parke-Davis Award for the



NEWSLETTER

JARGON

Noticed recently a medical article as written with 54 lines and as "translated" to normal prose. This occupied 10 lines.

ULTRA VIOLET

Believe in really knowing the products you sell? Then have you ever conducted a comparison test on your own skin of the various sunburn creams? If you have then you know the answer. If not (and this is probable) then you would be interested in the report of an impartial pharmacist who did. Rather than make a decision from the various pamphlet claims he tested the field himself. He divided off areas on his own skin, applied a cream to each division, left one area uncreamed as a control, and then had three hours in the sun. Which cream gave the greatest protection? Would I have written this paragraph if it had not been Hamilton's Super Suncreme!

HAIR OF THE DOG

Apparently a current teenage formula goes like this—injury in car accident with friend (not intentional, of course), claim Third Party insurance, use sum granted as deposit on a car. Just heard of third such case in the last year. Crazy, man! Crazy!

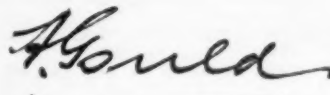
FIGURATIVELY CALCULATED

Insurance actuaries work from a "best weight" figure. This is the weight showing the lowest mortality record for each age group, and is the basis on which acceptance or otherwise of overweight risks is considered. From the overweight-mortality rate figures given, the interesting fact is that women withstand obesity better than men. How is your avoirdupois after Christmas eating?

ARRANGEMENTS OF ATOMS

First intern (as shapely nurse walks by)—"Wow!" Second intern—"Just 92% water like the rest of us." First intern—"But look what she's done with the other 8%!"

Until next "A.J.P."



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Complete with prices from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to £1, comprising 100 ft. of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. aluminium price stripping plus 50 doz. assorted plastic numbers and signs. **NOTE OUR PRICE: the lot £6. 14. 0d.**

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TASMANIA—Continued

two best students of the year was granted to Mr. A. D. Townley and Mr. P. Swifte.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £65/9/8 were passed for payment.

Leave of Absence.—Leave from the Council was granted to Mr. Webb until April, 1961, during which time he will be travelling abroad. Members wished Mr. Webb bon voyage.

The meeting closed at 6.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on December 5, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. C. A. Robertson (Chairman), A. G. Gould, O. K. Colman, I. R. McIntosh, K. H. Jenkins, G. M. Fleming, C. B. Dillon and the Secretary.

Price Lists.—Mr. Robertson reported that the printers would not be able to reprint the Patents and Proprietaries Lists until February.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £94/18/11 were passed for payment.

North-West District.—It was noted that Mr. Shield had been appointed Trade and Commerce representative and that Mr. J. Fitzpatrick had been appointed representative for the new Commonwealth "Gilseal News."

Repatriation Prices.—Mr. Robertson referred to correspondence regarding Repatriation dispensing, and Mr. Fleming discussed various proposals in relation to this matter.

Publicity and Merchandising.—The President reported that the Merchandising Sub-Committee had met and discussed proposals for 1961 advertising for Tasmania. to be controlled directly by the S.B.C.

Mr. Richmond, of 7HO Radio Station, had submitted proposals for handling the scheme, and Mr. McIntosh had been to Melbourne to discuss all our proposals with Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson.

Mr. McIntosh reported on discussions he had in Melbourne with Mr. Watson, and it was considered we should continue using the Nicholls-Cumming Advertising Agency to prepare our radio programmes, which would be checked by Mr. Watson before being sent to our own committee.

Other recordings will be made available for our own library, from which we will be able to draw for advertising material.

Present revenue will provide approximately 16 advertisements per week over the Macquarie Network. It was considered that regular newspaper advertisements should be dropped for the present.

Mr. Fleming said the Merchandising Sub-committee should be congratulated on the plan they had prepared, and he moved that this plan be received and acted upon forthwith. The motion was carried.

Mr. McIntosh agreed to prepare a more detailed report of the whole scheme for publication in the "Gilseal News."

Mr. Robertson thanked Mr. McIntosh for the considerable trouble he had gone to and time devoted to going to Melbourne regarding this matter.

The President wished all present a very happy Christmas and the meeting closed at 9.45 p.m.

NEW SOUTH WALES

State
News

PERSONAL and GENERAL

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. 'Phone BU 3092.

*"An aching tooth is better out than in,
To lose a rotting member is a gain."*

—R. Baxter.

Mr. C. J. Griffiths is the new owner of the pharmacy in the Shopping Centre, Hawkesbury Road, Westmead.

Mr. L. A. D. Lumsden is opening a pharmacy, the Schofield Pharmacy, Station Street, Schofield.

Mr. I. H. Peterson has opened a pharmacy at 145 The Boulevard, Toronto.

Mr. J. B. Smith has opened a pharmacy, Forest Chambers, Forest Road, Hurstville.

Mr. S. J. N. Hibbard has opened a pharmacy at 35B Windsor Road, Kellyville.

Mr. J. W. Richardson has disposed of his pharmacy at Westmead.

Mr. Ian M. Brown has purchased the Coniston Pharmacy, 17 Simpson Avenue, Coniston, from Mrs. B. M. Plaskitt.

MATERIA MEDICA. 1961

Students intending to enrol in Materia Medica in 1961 are required to register at the Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney, during the week commencing February 20, 1961.

S. E. WRIGHT, Professor.

P.M.A. COUNCIL

The "A.P.D." for October reports that about 50 members of the trade attended the annual meeting of the P.M.A. Council.

All but two of the preceding year's Council elected to stand for a second term.

The two vacancies were filled by Mr. Geoff Wilson (wholesale) and Mr. Peter Harding (pharmacy).

DRUG AUTHORITY RESTORED

The Chief Secretary's Department has advised that in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 25 (2) under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, the withdrawal of the authority of Dr. J. F. Marrington, Strathfield, to procure and be in possession of drugs to which the Act applies for the purpose of his profession and to issue prescriptions for such drugs shall cease to operate.

The restoration of authority was made effective as from December 19, 1960.

RETAIL SHOPPING HOURS

In the Legislative Assembly on November 23, Mr. Deane asked the Premier whether the Government intended to increase fines imposed upon shopkeepers found guilty of trading outside prescribed hours from £20 to £100. Before making a decision, would the

Premier request the Minister for Labour and Industry to take into consideration representations he had made on behalf of 3500 people who signed a petition against the present restricted shopping hours.

Mr. Heffron said it was not a fact that the Government intended to increase penalties from £20 to £100. The Government did not intend to interfere with existing penalties. He would take up with the Minister for Labour and Industry that part of Mr. Deane's question that refers to shopping hours in particular districts.

PROFIT ON CAMERAS

The following letter from Mr. A. E. Conolly, Secretary of the N.S.W. branch of the Guild, was published in the "Sunday Mirror" on December 11, following an article in that paper on December 4, alleging that chemists by insisting on substantial profits were holding the camera industry back:

Trade Pioneers

"I refer to your article concerning chemists and their retailing of camera equipment, and would point out that chemists have pioneered the photographic trade in Australia.

The profits members of this Guild have enjoyed have been most moderate for camera equipment, nor have chemists increased the margin on these lines for many years.

"It is impossible to sell this equipment at higher than the general market price charged by distributors other than chemists, for people would soon discover the price differences and would buy at those distributing points which offer the best value. It is therefore an illogical concept to suggest otherwise."

MYSTERY SHOT AT PHARMACY

A shot was fired through the window of a pharmacy at Five Ways, Paddington, N.S.W., soon after 7 o'clock on December 3.

The owner, Mr. A. S. Parry, was serving a woman customer at the counter when the bullet pierced the plate glass window and lodged in a wooden fitting.

Detectives from the Eastern Suburbs Wireless Patrol found the flattened bullet embedded a quarter of an inch in the woodwork of a sliding door. They said it resembled a .22 calibre bullet.

The hole in the plate glass window measured nearly a half-inch in diameter.

The sequel was heard in Paddington Court of Petty Sessions on December 5, when a detective said a shot from an "unloaded" rifle smashed a shop window.

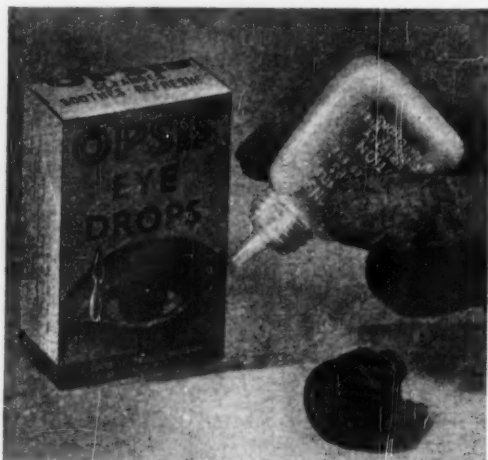
Detective Constable J. Kellett, of Waverly, was giving evidence in a case in which William Stanley Alfred Jones, plasterer, of Heeley Street, Paddington, was charged with unlawfully discharging a firearm near a public street and causing damage.

Jones was fined £10 on the first charge and £5 on the second by Mr. F. A. Gillespie, S.M. He was also ordered to pay £30 compensation to Arthur Stanly Parry, chemist, of Paddington.

Detective Kellett said Jones was demonstrating the weapon to his wife as they walked along Heeley Street. The weapon discharged and shattered a shop window across the street. Jones had told him he did not know the rifle, a single-shot gun, was loaded.

Link your pharmacy with the heavy advertising of **OP SIS** **EYE DROPS**

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South Brisbane.
Rumbles Limited, 12 Aberdeen Street, Perth.
Southern Drug Co. Ltd., 180 Sturt Street, Adelaide.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on December 6 at 7.45 p.m.

Present: Councillors A. F. Winterton (Chairman), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, Mavis Sweeney, S. E. Wright, W. R. Cutler, G. G. Benjamin, K. H. Powell, B. G. Fegent, J. F. Plunkett.

1960 Proceeds of Call to Date.—It was proposed that the proceeds of the Call should be remitted to the University.

It was decided that all the Call money and any donations in hand be paid to the University.

Equipping of Pharmacy Laboratories.—Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. had forwarded the third and final instalment (£166/13/4) of its total contribution of £500.

Mr. H. J. Taylor (Amolin Laboratories) had telephoned, promising to send the second instalment (£100) in December (first instalment, £50. Total promised, £250).—Noted.

N.S.W. Pharmacy Research Unit.—Professor Wright said that very soon it would be necessary to decide the next steps to be taken concerning the Research Unit. A committee should be set up to deal with matters concerning the Research Unit.

The first thing to do would be to find out the requirements of the University concerning a Research Unit and then have a meeting towards the end of January to discuss the project.

Vacational Employment—Pharmacy Students.—Mr. Winterton said that 16 students in all had replied, advising they had obtained positions.

It was decided to look into the whole matter at a later date, when the overall results were available.

Gayer Bequest Essay Competition, 1960.—It was reported that one entry had been received to date.

It was decided to wait until the close of entries (December 31, 1960) and then send them on to the adjudicators.

Annual General Meeting.—It was decided to hold the Annual General Meeting on Wednesday, March 29, 1961, at 8 p.m. in the School of Pharmacy, University of Sydney.

It was decided to mention in the Annual Report the activities of the Pharmacy Department and to print an invitation in the notice of meeting, inviting Society members to come along and see the new laboratories.

A suggestion was made that a guest speaker should be sought.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. (35th Congress, Brisbane, May 29 to June 2, 1961).—A circular was received inviting the Society to nominate delegates to represent it at the general Council Meeting.—It was resolved to nominate the President for the time being and Professor Wright. Forms to be obtained for their membership.

Correspondence.—Mr. J. J. Ashley, Pharmacy Department, thanking Councillors for their kind wishes concerning the H. W. Woods Scholarship.

Public Relations Secretariat, inquiring what provision is made for Asian and other non-Australian students to study pharmacy at the University of Sydney. Professor Wright said he had replied to the Public Relations Secretariat.

P.A.A., forwarding copy of letter from Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., recommending "consideration by the A.P.F. Committee that Massupol replace Ol. Theobrom,

or be included as an alternative base in A.P.F. suppositories." An article in relation to this matter appeared in the "A.J.P." about three years ago.—It was decided to refer Mr. Kent to the article in the "A.J.P.," which gave the pros and cons of the matter.

It was noted that a member will not use the letters "M.P.S." in ads. re skin diseases.

From Mr. Evan Spragg, Ardlethan, offering congratulations on the project—N.S.W. Pharmacy Research Unit.—Noted with satisfaction.

New Members Elected.—(Miss) June Ellen Barraclough, (Mrs.) Audrey Margaret Bosler, George Porter Green, (Mrs.) Judith Ann Ingham, (Mrs.) Mary Therese Ingham, John Kevin Ingham, Lachlan Andrew Douglas Lumsden, (Miss) Judith Helen Malone, (Miss) Mary Tyler, (Miss) Rosemary Seddon.

Advancements.—(Mrs.) Elaine Dawn Carter (nee Bates), (Miss) Lorna Marian Mills.

Reinstatement.—Joseph Abraham Phillips.

Felicitations.—Mr. Winterton conveyed the season's greetings to his colleagues on the Council.

Mr. Plunkett said he would like to reciprocate those greetings and wished Mr. Winterton a happy and prosperous New Year.

Next Meeting of Council.—It was decided to hold the next meeting of Council on the regular date, namely, January 3, 1961. Councillors Powell, Sweeney and Cartwright said they would not be able to attend and tendered their apologies in advance.

The meeting terminated at 9.35 p.m.

Commonwealth News

R.A.A.M.C.

The Commonwealth Gazette for September 8 carries an announcement of the appointment of **Michael John Wilson** as Lieutenant provisionally as from July 6, and the promotion of Captain (Temporary Major) **S. W. Hayes** to Major as from July 11, 1960.

PARLIAMENT

Questions Re Health

Senator Brown fired a barrage of questions at the Minister representing the Minister for Health in the Senate on November 10.

He asked if the Minister had seen a recent press statement about the "paradise for pill peddlers." Did the Minister read a statement of the New South Wales Institute of Hospital Administration that drug bills of Sydney hospitals had risen 20 per cent. in two years?

Was it a fact that there was a national tendency to live on drugs?

Was it true it had been estimated that in the current year 32,000,000 prescriptions would be written? Was it also a fact that hundreds of aboriginal children in New South Wales were suffering from malnutrition, and that thousands of vitamin pills were being administered to them, whereas malnutrition amongst the aborigines is caused by faulty diet?

He concluded by asking whether the Government would consider the establishment, under C.S.I.R.O., of a department devoted wholly to the study of diet and the pill and potion taking habit of the people, so that the health of the nation might be placed on a sound scientific base.

Senator Spooner replied that he would undoubtedly take advantage of ministerial privilege by asking that the question be placed on the notice paper.



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VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (38-6254).

Miss Ruth Bull, who has been overseas for some months, returned recently, and has been working in the pharmacy of Mr. H. Marks, of Bendigo.

Mr. Allan W. B. Cox will be relieving at the following pharmacies:—Mr. D. C. Briggs, Yarrowonga, and Mr. Val Preston, Reservoir, during the month of January.

Mr. A. F. Vale has resigned his position at the U.F.S. Dispensary, Hamilton, after a number of years' service there, and has been advised by his doctor to rest. Management of the dispensary has now been taken over by Mr. Keith Lanyon. Prior to leaving Hamilton, the pharmacists of the town entertained Mr. Vale and made a presentation to him. Mr. Vale qualified at the final examination, Victoria, in 1907.

Mr. Sherman Wong, who completed the Victorian course and passed the final examination in March, 1957, visited Melbourne on his return from overseas recently. He has accepted a position as assistant production manager for the Dumex Company—a subsidiary of the Danish-controlled East Asiatic Company. His address in Malaya will be: C/o Dumex Company, Denmark House, 84 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur.

FIFTY YEARS IN PHARMACY

Mr. B. J. Daniel has sold his pharmacy at 260 Riversdale Road, Camberwell, to Mr. M. J. Maher, who will take over on January 2.

Thus will close a period of nearly fifty years in pharmacy for Mr. Daniel, who qualified in 1916. He served for three years in the First A.I.F., and for the last 48 years has had as a close neighbour and friend Mr. H. A. Braithwaite.

We wish Mr. Daniel health and happiness in his retirement.

SUCCESS AT MEDICAL FINAL EXAMINATIONS

We extend our congratulations to Mr. W. F. Johnson, son of Mr. F. W. Johnson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, who achieved a splendid result in the final examinations for the medical course, which concluded recently.

After a very successful course, Mr. W. F. Johnson finished in equal fourth place, and gained a second class honour in Surgery and a third class honour in Medicine.

Congratulations also to Mr. Andrew Varigos, who also completed the medical course.

Mr. Varigos qualified in pharmacy after an outstanding course. He passed the Victorian final examination in 1941.

SALE OF MALATHION PREPARATION

At the Box Hill Court of Petty Sessions on November 29, 1960, the Canine Catering Co. Pty. Ltd., of 659 Whitehorse Road, Mont Albert, was convicted on three charges of breaches of the Poisons Act and Regulations.

The charges arose out of the sale of a preparation containing Malathion whilst the company was not licensed

to sell poisonous substances listed in the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Act.

The magistrate imposed the following penalties:—

£10 with £6/17/6 costs for selling the poison without being licensed to do so.

£5 with £5/12/6 costs for not labelling the preparation with the name and address of the seller.

£4 with £5/12/6 costs for not obtaining a Poisons Book entry for this preparation at the time of sale.

CHEMIST FINED ON TWO COUNTS

A chemist was fined £70 in Fitzroy Court on December 8 for offences connected with drugs.

Richard Brotchie, of Fitzroy, pleaded not guilty to charges of practising medicine contrary to the Medical Act, prescribing medicine contrary to the act, to having prescribed a drug without a prescription and failing to record a dangerous drug.

Brotchie was found not guilty of the first two charges, and fined £50 and £20 respectively on the latter charges. He was ordered to pay £17/6/- costs.

The case was adjourned from November 24, when Policewoman P. Dellas told the court she had been treated by Brotchie for a scalp complaint.

Policewoman Dellas said Brotchie showed her into a cubicle at the rear of the main shop area, where he asked for a sample for blood testing, and gave her medicines and drops.

Later, when Policewoman Dellas returned to the shop with a detective from the Drug Bureau, and a police inspector, drugs were found which Brotchie admitted having used.

BUSINESS CHANGES FOR DECEMBER

Mr. H. E. Davies advised change of address from 19 to 21 Moresby Court, West Heidelberg.

Mrs. H. Robertson has transferred her pharmacy from 153 to 165 Canterbury Road, Heathmont.

The following pharmacies changed hands:

Mr. M. Absatz purchased from Mrs. R. Baer, 24B Pascoe Street, Pascoe Vale.

Mr. M. Lazare and **Miss V. Lazare** from Mr. J. S. Albon, 146A Springfield Road, North Blackburn.

Mr. L. V. Derry from Mr. J. F. Isaac, 263 Bluff Road, Sandringham.

Mr. P. J. Tissot from estate of late L. C. Player, 513 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Mr. M. J. Maher from estate of late C. E. Sayle, 372 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mr. B. R. Pearce from Mr. F. Raven, 148 Pascoe Vale Road, Moonee Ponds.

Mr. B. Markov has opened a radio-controlled pharmacy at 67a Fitzroy Street, St. Kilda.

FORTY YEARS IN SERVICE OF DISPENSARY

Mr. Frank Andrew Denkes, of Nelson Street, Sandringham, who died on November 10, at the age of 87 years, was one of the old pharmacists of Australia.

For nearly forty years he was resident manager of the South Melbourne U.F.S. Dispensary.

From notes which Mr. Denkes himself wrote a short time before his death, it was revealed that he started his pharmacy career in the newly established pharmacy business of the late Mr. W. De-Wyckham Caught, in Nicholson Street, North Fitzroy, in 1886.

He was apprenticed to the late Mr. John Barker. He attended at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy in 1891; passed the intermediate examination in 1893, and the final qualifying examination in 1896.

After his very long term of service with the South



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VICTORIA—Continued

Melbourne Dispensary, he retired for health reasons. However, after a short rest he did some relieving work for chemists in the Sandringham district, finally retiring in 1954.

Mr. Denkes had many friends among the old generation of pharmacists, most of whom have passed on.

He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter, to whom we extend sympathy.

RUNAWAY STEER CAUSES DAMAGE

Clumsy destructiveness, summed up in the simile, "like a bull in a china shop," visited a Melbourne suburban pharmacy on December 12.

On that afternoon a brindle cow ran loose in Mr. P. J. Tissot's pharmacy in Derby Street, Caulfield, and it took four men and a "knock-out" shot to subdue her.

The cow jumped the tailboard of a semi-trailer in Dandenong Road, near Tooronga Road, and after lying stunned for a few seconds, raced off with the truck driver and two other men in pursuit.

Constable W. Tuckerman, on his way to work, jumped from his car and tried to head the animal off. He received a wound on the forehead which later had to be stitched.

In Derby Street, the cow thundered along, scattering pedestrians and traffic. She paused hesitantly at Tissot's doorway and then pounded down the centre of the shop, shattering display tables.

As she skidded to a stop in the deep plush carpet, one salesgirl dived into the dispensary, while her companion ran out into the street.

The cow turned back, poked her nose into a perfume cabinet and then attacked a display of brightly-packaged toilet soap.

Her pursuers arrived to find her standing defiant, tail twitching in a cloud of delicately-perfumed talcum powder.

A horse trainer who happened to be passing by lassoed the animal.

Amid broken glass and other debris, she was dragged struggling into the street, thrown and trussed, and to quieten her down the cow was given an injection.

Damage, which filled six crates, cost more than £100.

INTERMEDIATE (THIRD YEAR) EXAMINATION PASSES

Thomas A. Acciarillo, Geoffrey Joseph Barnett, Diane Barrie Bedggood, Mary Bennett, Cynthia Ann Bowman, Jill Brazenor, Margaret Lillian Chaffey, Helen Margaret D'Arcy, Michael John Davis, Beverley Anne Dear, Judith Andrea Downey, Gertrude Enid Dunlop, Geraldine Edwards, Ilze Ermanis, Nancy Ross Fewtrell, Alan Robert Fincher, Kenneth Ivan Fisher, Alistair M. Folley, Thomas Daniel Freeman, Janette Gamble, Michael Hubert Gild, Robert Lindsay Gosstray, Carmel Gottlieb, Faye Maree Hallows, Pamela Miriam Harrison, Graeme David Hawkins, Stuart Hayes, Roger P. James, Michael John Jobling, Graeme Wesley Judkins, Barrie Norman Kerr, Michael DeGray Leigh, John Stewart Lindsay, Oi-Lai Lo, Peter Richard Mason, Robert Mainon, Peter John Moore, Leslie Trevor Myers, John McEwen, Gwenda Ruth Nener, Athena Nicolaides, Kenneth Lawrence Oakes, David Thomas O'Brien, John Francis O'Meara, Louis Perlen, John David Pringle, Peter Bernard Siebler, Andrew Edward Simms, Howard William Stephenson, Robert Edward Stewart, Victor Ching-Suen Tsiang, David William Watson, Paul Wyndham Williams, Dennis William Woodland, Anne Hazelwood Worral, Noelle E. Easton, Robert A. Lord, Donald R. Purton, Pauline A. Pusterla, Diana E. Speedie, Graeme L. Baker, Mannie Boltin, Roderick R. Burgess, Janice N. Lin, David Lubransky, John William Morley, Alan Morris, Sonia Muriel McNally, Lucille Ann Patterson, Roslyn Jean Snow, Alexander G. Thomson, Colin Frank Trebilcock, Beverley Anne Winter, Hana Kolm, John Read, John Francis Baker.

AMENDING POISONOUS SUBSTANCES REGULATIONS

Extract from Victorian Gazette

Under the powers conferred by the Health Act 1958 (No. 6270) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the Governor of the State of Victoria, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State, doth hereby make the Regulations following (that is to say):—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the "Amending Poisonous Substances Regulations 1960," shall be read and construed as one with the Poisonous Substances Regulations 1955, hereinafter referred to as the Principal Regulations, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1961.

2. Regulation No. 2 of the Principal Regulations is hereby deleted and the following Regulation substituted therefor:—

"2. No person shall manufacture or sell—

(a) Any toys composed wholly of lead or any toys of which any metallic portion contains lead in excess of five parts per centum (calculated as weight of the metal); or

(b) Any toys or any wallpaper, decorative paper or paper serviettes in or upon which there is any paint colour facing dressing size varnish or other matter which contains any of the substances named in column one of the First Schedule hereto in excess of the quantity set out in column two of the said schedule opposite the name of such substance."

PHARMACY BOARD EXAMINATIONS

Results of the First Year (new course) and Third Year (Intermediate—old course) Examinations have been announced by the Pharmacy Board.

In the First Year (Pharmacy I) Examination, 163 candidates presented—69 passed, 32 were granted supplementary examination, and 62 failed.

In the Third Year Intermediate Examination, 157 candidates presented—77 passed, 61 qualified for a partial pass and 20 failed.

The names of the successful candidates are published hereunder:

First Year

George Chris Alexander, Janet Mackenzie Baird, Russell Balzaray, Graham Kevin Barrow, Graham Thomas Bodilly, Wendy Anne Bray, Robin Noel Buchanan, Paul Gordon Burles, John Alfred Campbell, Peter William Carpenter, Peter Jeffrey Clancy, Rodney Phillip Cohen, Colin Robert Coleman, Christopher G. Crawford, Carolyn Margot Cumming, John Athol Daffey, Jill Roberta Davies, Ian Neville Davis, Rosemary Isabella Dean, Harold Geoffrey Dennis, Jennifer Rivers Dickinson, Martynas Didzys, Dorothy Elaine Evans, Antony Nugent Everard, Norman John Fawcett, Patricia Jeanne Fievez, Anthony Clive Fink, Alan Lance Gillibrand, Patricia Anne Gordon, Max Drysdale Graham, Robert John Gully, Stuart James Harrison, Brenda Elizabeth Hope, Christopher Peter Houlihan, Peter Hugh Hull, Diana Megan Jennings, Ian Campbell Johnson, Robert Michael Keane, Marion Ellen Kelly, Neroli Jane King, Julie Lynne Kretschmer, Barry Joseph Lester, Peter James Lincoln, John Rixon Little, Marjorie Joy Luhrs, Peter John Lumley, Janice Joan Matters, Marion Elizabeth Milledge, Maria Magdalena Molnar, Heather Elizabeth McPherson, David Beresford Newgreen, John Marshall O'Hara, Peter Francis Peck, Susan Lindley Perry, Brian Richard Quartermain, Elizabeth Helen Rushbrooke, Karlene Ann Schelble, Robert Morley Scholes, Helen Senior, Thomas Shen, Alexander W. Short, Peter McKeown Silke, Heather Anne Thompson, Andrew Weiss, Kenneth John West, John Albert White, Margaret Ruth Wilkin, John Thomas Woolard, Anthony Zappia.

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VICTORIA—Continued

POISONS — SAFETY CAMPAIGN

Below is the text of a circular to be issued by the Pharmacy Board to all distributors of poisons in Victoria:

Poisoning Casualties in Victoria.

Many times each day in Victoria, a large variety of substances are accidentally swallowed.

Some of these substances, although relatively harmless, cause great anxiety to medical practitioners, chemists and especially to parents.

Another group of these substances, although rarely producing fatal results, render people casualties, either in a hospital or in the hands of a doctor. Such accidents also cause much expense, worry and anxiety.

Finally, there is a group of substances which make up the Schedules to the Poisons Act, which cause death far more frequently if accidentally swallowed.

Danger Spots.

Almost all cases of accidental swallowing occur in children under four years of age. These accidents frequently occur early in the morning, when a child is hungry, and after play (particularly in mid-summer) when a child is thirsty.

When hungry, solids (such as sugar-coated tablets or rat-poison) are swallowed. When thirsty, liquids (such as kerosene or furniture polish) are drunk.

These known facts reveal danger spots in community life.

Educational Campaign.

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria is seeking your co-operation as a distributor of poisons, in an endeavour to educate the public about these matters. You are the initiator of a chain of events which may lead to misadventure in the absence of repeated warnings.

Towards this end, the Board would like you, for a period of one week in each year, to warn every purchaser of a scheduled poison with a remark of this type—"This article is a scheduled poison. Would you please keep it out of reach of children."

Will you co-operate by instructing your staff to assist in this educational campaign?

The Time.

The Pharmacy Board suggests that the last week in February should be the time set aside for this campaign. It will give you a reminder each year when licence receipts are issued.

Would you mark the date now as a reminder to both yourself and your staff?

Concerted Effort.

It is felt that the concerted effort at the moment of sale, of some thousands of vendors of poisons, will make an impact on the public consciousness. It is a long-range attempt to educate the public about an important social problem.

Household Poisons.

The Board is particularly anxious that the coverage of the campaign should be complete, and that it should include all horticultural, agricultural and other household poisons.

These preparations include some extremely poisonous substances which are a hazard to public safety and health.

Summary.

The suggestion is that every scheduled poison sold during the last week in February should be accompanied by a definite warning such as: "This article is a scheduled poison. Will you please keep it out of reach of children?"

Will you co-operate?

F. C. KENT,
Registrar.

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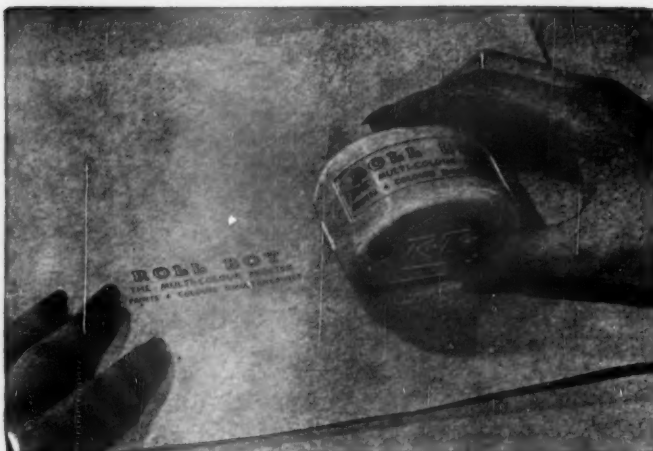
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PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board met at the College of Pharmacy, Parkville, on December 14 at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. N. C. Manning (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, K. E. Hartley, W. R. Iliffe, W. Wishart; the Registrar, Minutes Secretary and Deputy Registrar.

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with included the following:—

To a pharmaceutical chemist, advising there was no provision for the supply of morphine for inclusion in medical kits in cruiser yachts competing in races. Morphine is obtainable only on a doctor's prescription.

From the Department of Health, advising that on the Board's recommendation Diphenoxylate has been added to the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act, and the proclamation gazetted on November 30.

From the Department of Health, advising that it is not possible to introduce an amending Poisons Act in 1960.

From three chemists, notifying accidental loss of Dangerous Drugs. The Board directed that a statutory declaration be requested in each case. Advice was given in regard to records in Dangerous Drugs Register.

From the Department of Health, advising that regulations relating to the carriage of morphine in ambulances were gazetted on November 23.

From a member of the public, querying the price of medicine supplied by a country chemist, on prescription. Inquiry referred to the Guild.

To the President, Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, inviting the Society to be represented at a conference of First Year Examiners.

To a country storekeeper, advising that Relaxa Tabs and Bethal Tablets were covered by the Poisons Schedules and cannot be legally sold by him, and requesting that these lines be withdrawn from sale.

To the editors of a number of trade journals, forwarding copies of circular distributed to chemists and poisons licence-holders re need of care in handling and storing of poisons.

From Mr. Max Braun (qualified as assistant in Poland), seeking a ruling regarding registration. Qualifications accepted as adequate for entrance, but must undertake full course.

From Mr. J. R. D. Cartwright (holder of a Pharmacy Diploma from Mauritius). To undertake two years of academic course (old system, with concurrent practical training).

From Mr. F. Dupont (Certificate from Dutch Chemical Society). Qualifications acceptable for entrance, but required to do full course.

From Miss Kraskiwickz (Poland). Required to undertake two years of old course, with concurrent practical training.

From Mrs. Augastuskas (Lithuanian qualifications). Registered in Tasmania after undertaking course there. Accepted subject to passing test in Forensic Pharmacy.

From the managing director of a plastics firm, applying for approval of plastic-ribbed bottles as a container for poisons, etc. Advised that the question would be taken up with the Australian Plastics Institute with a view of arriving at a satisfactory specification for such containers.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:—

Applications for Registration Granted.—Lois R. Frederiksen (ex New Zealand), Moira Smith (ex Great Britain) and Donald Ross Babington (ex New Zealand).

Names Restored to Pharmaceutical Register.—Nancy M. Haigh (nee White) and Vivien M. Mooney.

Names Erased by Reason of Death.—Frank Denkes, John V. Kennedy and Ronald W. Manning.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—Five.

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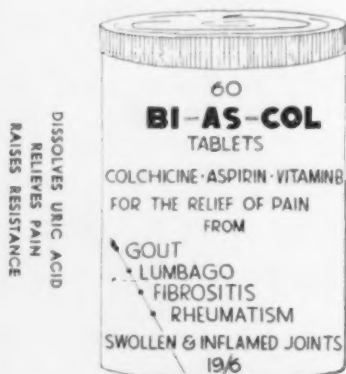
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VICTORIA—Continued

Appointment of Managers Notified.—Five.

Relievers Notified.—Fifty-eight.

Dangerous Drugs Licences (Hospital) Issued.—Two.

Dangerous Drugs Licences (Wholesalers) Issued.—Two.

Poisoning Cases Reported by Police.—Barbiturate, 2 (fatal). Chloral Hydrate, 1 (fatal).

Prosecutions.—The Deputy Registrar reported that several prosecutions were conducted during the month and gave the following details:—

At the Camberwell Court of Petty Sessions on December 1 Mr. A. E. K. Ireland, florist, was convicted on a charge of selling a preparation of arsenic without obtaining a Poisons Book entry at the time of sale, as required under the Poisons Regulations. A fine of £10 was imposed, with £10/17/6 costs.

At the Box Hill Court of Petty Sessions on November 29 Canine Catering Co. Pty. Ltd. was convicted on three charges involving breaches of the Poisons Act and Regulations. The company was fined £7, with £6/17/6 costs, for selling a preparation containing an organic phosphate insecticide without the label being endorsed with the name and address of the seller. A further fine of £5 and £5/12/6 costs was imposed for not obtaining a Poisons Book entry at the time of sale. The company was fined a further £6 for selling poisons without being licensed to do so.

At the Melbourne Court of Petty Sessions on December 6 Messrs. Denny & Day, 55 Swanston Street, Melbourne, were convicted on a charge of selling a Specified Drug other than on the prescription of a medical practitioner. A penalty of £15, together with £11/7/6 costs, was imposed. This prosecution arose out of a series of test purchases carried out in the city and metropolitan area by the Board's inspectors.

Chemists to be Brought Before Board.—It was resolved that two pharmaceutical chemists who had been proceeded against in the court for infringements of the law be summoned before the Board to show cause why they should not be dealt with under the provisions of the Medical Act, Part III.

Pharmaceutical Syllabus.—The President reported that members of the Board met representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society during the month and discussed the syllabus of the various subjects of the Second Year which had been submitted to the Executive of the Society Council. It was agreed that the examination syllabus and the teaching syllabus should be identical.

The President said the Board members had suggested several amendments to the syllabus as submitted. These were at present under consideration by the Society Executive and the teaching staff. They hoped to give a full report at the next meeting.—Report received.

Examination Results.—The Registrar reported that Pharmacy I examination results had been presented to a conference of examiners during the month. At this examination 163 candidates presented themselves—69 passed, 32 were admitted to supplementary examinations, and 62 failed. The results of the supplementary examination had not yet been announced.

Intermediate Examination (Old Course).—Of the candidates who presented, 77 passed, 61 were granted partial passes and 20 failed.

Final Examination.—Results were not available at the date of meeting and would be announced after the examiners had met.

Pharmaceutical Register, 1961.—The Registrar reported that a draft of the list of registered chemists and a list of poisons licence-holders was in process and would be completed before the end of the year. The Board directed that the revised list be submitted to the Department of Health for publication in the Government Gazette in the terms of the Poisons Act and the Medical Act, Part III.

Amendments of Regulations of Poisons Schedule.—The President said that amendments to the Dangerous Drugs

Regulations relating to the carriage of morphine had been gazetted on November 23. The text of this had been published in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" (Nov. 30, p. 1208).

These amendments were drawn up and submitted following representations by and conferences with the Senior Officer of the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

Poisons Advisory Committee.—The Chamber of Manufactures submitted the names of six persons, from whom the Board was to select three to sit on a Committee with Board representation to consider matters relating to the labelling and packaging of poisons and poisonous substances. The names of three of the six persons submitted were approved.

Approval of Premises for Practical Training.—A number of applications was received and approved.

Representative on Committee.—It was agreed that the name of Mr. H. A. Braithwaite be submitted to the Department of Health, Canberra, as the Victorian nominee for the Commonwealth Uniform Poisons Schedule Committee.

The President intimated that during the month he had been invited to join the Commonwealth Therapeutic Substances Standards Committee and had accepted.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted to the meeting the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £2634/5/9 were passed for payment.

Examination Dates for 1961.—The following dates were approved:—

Intermediate—February 1, October 23.

Final—April 3, November 3.

General.—It was resolved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Professor F. H. Shaw, a member of the Poisons Advisory Panel, on the death of his mother.

Felicitations.—After members had exchanged seasonal greetings, the meeting terminated.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on December 7, at 9.40 a.m.

Present: Mr. F. W. Johnson (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. L. Hull, C. B. Macgibbon, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, E. Scott, G. H. Williams, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Minutes Secretary.

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with included the following:

To Mr. Sydney Hull, informing him that a letter addressed by him to the Council suggesting collective employment of pharmacy students had been passed to the Guild as the appropriate body to deal with the suggestion.

To Ilford (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., conveying thanks for contribution of £100 to the Building Fund.

To Mr. W. B. Perry, thanking him for gift of £500.

To Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd., expressing thanks for further contribution of £1000.

From Mr. J. A. Kruse, reporting that at least one chemist had followed the suggestion about displaying Carboys.

To a member, conveying the Council's opinion that the use of a trade-name which he had adopted was misleading; had caused unfavourable comment and therefore was not to the advantage of pharmacy.

To Mr. G. K. Treleaven, stating that tape recordings of Discussion Group meetings would be made available, when possible, for use by Discussion Groups in other States.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ogle, congratulating them on the celebration of their Diamond Wedding.

To Mrs. B. Rushbrooke, Geelong, conveying sympathy in bereavement.

From Mrs. George Nicholas and family, thanking the Council for letter of sympathy.



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VICTORIA—Continued

From Secretary, Salaried Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association, forwarding copy of letter to Department of Labour suggesting that provisions in the Labour and Industry Act should apply to night pharmacies.

To the Director, Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratories, thanking him for share in organising Radio-active Isotopes Course at the Laboratories for a group of members, and adding that the Council was interested in arranging further series.

From the President, Alcoholism Foundation of Victoria, inviting the Council to appoint a representative on its Committee of Sponsoring Organisations, and for co-operation in other directions. It was resolved that Mr. C. B. Macgibbon be nominated to the Committee.

To Dr. A. J. Varigos, congratulating him on successfully completing the Medical Course.

To Mr. F. W. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, congratulating them and requesting them to pass on congratulations to their son who had successfully completed the Final Examination of the Medical Course.

From Mr. F. W. Johnson, thanking the members for their congratulations.

New Members Elected—

Full Member: Mrs. Mary J. Howard (nee Gill).

Transfer from Apprentice Member: Mrs. Joan M. O'Shea (nee Quigley).

Life Members: The attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that Messrs. A. B. Rundie, A. J. Jenkins and A. W. Clarke, all of whom had been members for very many years, and were now retired, were eligible for election as Honorary Life Members. It was resolved unanimously that these members should be made Honorary Life Members and that the good wishes of the President and members be conveyed to them.

Education Committee.—Mr. Oxley submitted a report of the meeting of the Education Committee and referred to the following matters which had been discussed:

1. **Teaching Staff:** It was recommended that the staff, as in 1960, be reappointed for 1961, and that a number of additional full-time demonstrators—to be determined by the Council—should be appointed.

2. **Syllabuses—Second Year Course:** The Committee had recommended that the syllabuses prepared and submitted by the Lectorial Staff be adopted with minor amendments. Copies of the proposed syllabuses had been submitted to the Pharmacy Board which had made a number of suggestions. It had also requested a conference with representatives of the Society.

A Sub-Committee appointed to prepare a draft syllabus for the Merchandising Course had met and had presented its report. This would be considered by the Education Committee in detail early in the new year.

The question of teaching First Aid in the College had been considered, and the Committee recommended, for a variety of reasons, that students should obtain instruction in First Aid in classes conducted in their particular localities.

The President thanked Mr. Oxley for his report and for the amount of work which he had done as Chairman of the Education Committee.

The Report was formally received, and it was resolved that the question of syllabuses for the Second Year Course be left for finalisation by the Executive in conjunction with the Executive of the Pharmacy Board.

General Meeting of Members.—The President reported that approximately 20 members attended the General Meeting called for November 22, 1960. The proposals for increasing the subscription rates had been unanimously adopted, and the amendment of the Regulations relating to elections had also been passed unanimously.

The question of a modified subscription for persons not in active practice, or who were incapacitated in some way, was introduced by one member, and an undertaking was given that this would be considered by the Council.

The report was received.

Presentation by Students.—Mr. T. Lynden-Bell, Miss P. Mercovitch (Hon. Secretary) and Miss Enid Dunlop (Social Secretary), of the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, attended the meeting at 11 a.m. for the purpose of making a presentation.

Mr. Lynden-Bell, who acted as spokesman, stated it was a pleasure to be present and to present a cheque which represented the proceeds of the last Annual Ball. In doing this they felt they were doing something for the future benefit of students and not simply helping the Society along.

The students appreciated the facilities made available to them in the new College. This was the first opportunity they had had of making this acknowledgment publicly.

He wished, on behalf of the students also, to thank the Council for the support, understanding and tolerance extended to the Students' Council throughout the year. They wished also to express their thanks for the courtesy and help of the Dean, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary.

The Council had provided facilities under which students' activities could be increased. That, they also appreciated.

This year they had formed an Australian-Asian Student Association in the College. They had conducted lunch time concerts and had participated in squash and other sporting themes. To organise these activities would not have been possible in the old College.

It was comforting to realise the affairs of the College were in the hands of a very efficient Council. The Councillors had built their own memorial and they had set high standards for those who followed.

Mr. Lynden-Bell paid a special tribute to the Social Secretary, Miss Dunlop, for the tremendous amount of work which she had carried out in the organisation of the Ball.

He had one suggestion only to make in regard to the donation they were making. Students had never put any strings to the money they had presented, and would not do so now. However, if the Council saw fit, the students would be glad if the proceeds of the cheque which he was about to present could be applied to furnishing and equipping the students' recreation room in the basement.

Mr. Lynden-Bell then handed the President a cheque for £900.

The President expressed the thanks of the Council. He said this was a magnificent gesture.

Student Councils through the years had been a tower of strength to the Dean and to the Institution.

Members of successive Student Councils had accepted much responsibility, and they carried out their duties in a very striking manner. By means of consultation between the Student Council and the Society Council a number of problems had been solved in the past, and it had been a pleasure for the Council to work with the Students.

He asked those present to carry back the Council's very sincere thanks to every member of the Committee.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Baird, said it gave him pleasure to support the remarks of the President. Donations from students over the years had been a feature of the Society calendar. The Council deeply appreciated the interest which the student body took in the College. He assured them that the money presented this year would be directed towards furnishing the students' recreation room as they had requested.

The Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, who had introduced the students, said that the past year had been a year of high adventure—he might even say magnificent adventure—for every section of pharmacy. Of the activities with which he had been concerned he thought none emerged with a better record than the Students' Council.

Speaking for himself and his staff, he wished to say how they appreciated the quiet efficiency with which the Students' Council had helped in the many problems that cropped up in such a major move as coming from Swanston Street to the spaciousness of the new College.

THE VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

College Dates-1961

Dates of Commencement of Lectures for the various years of the course in 1961 are as follows:

First Year Course	Tuesday, March 7.
Second Year Course	Friday, March 10.
Third Year Course	Monday, March 13.
Fourth Year Course	Thursday, March 9.

Selection of Students

As in previous years, prospective students seeking admission to the Pharmacy Course in 1961 will be required to present themselves before a Selection Committee for interview.

All applications for admission to the course must reach the office of the College not later than December 23, 1960.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Innumerable little problems had arisen, and always there had been the unostentatious help of the Students' Council.

Under the careful management of the S.R.C. the 1960 Ball lived up to the high reputation of its predecessors. Then there was the experiment of removing the Follies Revue to the Coppin Hall, which initially was a very considerable success.

Initiative had been shown in the arrangements of lunch time recitals in the Assembly Hall.

Considerable help also had been given with Cafeteria problems.

These were only a few examples of work done by the Students who had displayed great organising ability and great enthusiasm for the welfare of the College.

The President, addressing the Student representatives, said they were young and on the threshold of their pharmaceutical careers. By their acceptance of the responsibilities of their office at an early age they had demonstrated to the Council that pharmacy, in the future, would be in very capable hands.

After partaking of morning tea the Student representatives retired.

Council Elections.—The Secretary reported that the Returning Officer had fixed February 13, 1961, as the date for closing of nominations for election of members of the Council. The date of the election will be March 6, 1961.

The retiring members were Messrs. A. L. Hull, K. Ramsay, E. Scott and G. H. Williams, and the retiring auditor was Mr. R. H. Morrison.

Mr. Williams announced that he would not be seeking re-election. He was situated remotely from Melbourne, and felt he was unable to give the time required to Council work. It was a sad decision for him because he had enjoyed the work greatly.

The President said he and the members of the Council regretted that Mr. Williams was not nominating. The Council was indebted to him for the work he had done over the years, and his presence would be missed from their meetings.

Mr. Williams thanked the President for his remarks, and said he had expressed his sentiments. He was, however, very earnest about the future of pharmacy. He felt that someone who had the time and the ability should take his place.

Selection of Students for 1961.—The Secretary said that arrangements had been made for the Selection Committee to meet on January 31, 1961. It was necessary that the Committee should meet, as it would appear that there may be a greater number of applications than vacancies for the First Year Course. This arose from the fact that only 69 students had passed out of a total of 163 who sat for First Year Examinations—31 would be taking a supplementary examination.

Official Opening 1961 Session.—The President said an invitation had been sent to the Premier to deliver the inaugural address and present the prizes at the official opening of the 1961 session of the College which would take place on Tuesday, March 22, 1961.—Noted.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £7026/11/2 were passed for payment.

The Treasurer drew the attention of the Council to a donation of £50 from the Chemists' Golf Club. This had been handed to the Dean for the purchase of microscopes, and the gift had been suitably acknowledged.

Members of the Council expressed their appreciation of the interest shown by the Chemists' Golf Club.

Election Circulars.—The question of the issuing of electioneering circulars by candidates for Council Elections was discussed. Members of the Council agreed that such a practice was undesirable, and had issued the following formal statement for the guidance of persons who might in future be seeking election:

"The Council has been concerned in previous elections for Members of the Council, at the electioneering circulars which have been issued.

In its opinion canvassing for votes in this manner is undignified and detrimental to the professional standing of pharmacy.

It is therefore urged that intending candidates, at future elections, refrain from the issue of circulars to the membership.

It suggests that they should submit to the Council a short statement (say up to 200-250 words) outlining policy and giving details of qualifications, experience, etc. The Council would then arrange for publication of such statements in respect of all candidates. This could be done in the Society's Bulletin, Journal, or in a pamphlet issued with voting papers."

Felicitations.—On completion of the business of the Council, Members extended the Season's Greetings to the President, and asked that he should convey their good wishes to Mrs. Johnson. The President thanked the Members and reciprocated the good wishes they had expressed. He took the opportunity also of thanking them for their co-operation throughout the year, and expressed his thanks to the Secretary and staff for the support they had given him.

The meeting then closed.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on December 6, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. N. F. Keith (President) in the Chair, Messrs. K. L. C. Davies, F. H. Bedford, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, A. K. Lloyd, J. T. DeRavin, A. W. Cocking, A. O. C. Blake, J. Scown, C. M. Waters, S. M. Adams, M. A. Laird, J. H. Weymouth, H. Marks, C. N. McLeod, J. K. Gosstray, C. I. Molloy, R. Grinlington, H. C. Henshall, W. J. Langtry, G. Carter, Miss I. M. MacGillivray and W. J. Wright (Secretary).

Present by Invitation.—Mr. J. D. Clarke.

Minutes Confirmed.—The minutes of the previous meeting held on November 8, 1960, were confirmed on the motion of Mr. Davies, which was seconded by Miss I. R. McGillivray.

Trade and Commerce Report.—After Mr. Clarke had presented a report on the Federal Trade and Commerce Conference, Mr. Keith apologised to Mr. Clarke for the delay in receiving the report, as time did not permit at the September and October meetings, and asked the committee to show its appreciation of what Mr. Clarke had done. He added that the committee was sorry to lose him as a member.

Federal Report.—Mr. Scott stated that a major matter had concerned Federal Office during the month, this being the question of the proposed Repatriation contract. There would be a meeting of Federal Council on January 9, 1961, to consider the terms of the Repatriation agreement. He said that Guild representatives had met Repatriation Commissioners during the past week over the terms and conditions of Repatriation dispensing. The matter was discussed for some three or four hours, and it was now up to the Guild to put on paper the minimum terms under which chemists will supply and submit this to the Department. He reported that the Guild had been notified that the Health Department would take over the checking of prescriptions in March.

Mr. Lloyd said Mr. Scott, who had his heart and soul in the problems of the chemists in the field, had given the committee a great deal to think about. Mr. Scott's remarks about the Repatriation agreement were very important, and the subject could be discussed at great length, but as the committee has confidence in Federal Council, the outcome could be left safely to Mr. Scott.

Mr. Keith raised the matter of the State circular on N.H.A. regarding availability, and reported that a meeting had been held that day on this subject between Guild representatives and the Health Department.

Mr. Bedford reported on this meeting and said that the Guild representatives had attacked the problem of

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PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

ANNUAL ELECTION, 1961

Whereas THREE VACANCIES on the Board will be created in the month of February, 1961, caused by the retirement through effluxion of time of KENNETH EMMANUEL HARTLEY, WILFRID RUDOLF ILIFFE and NIGEL CHARLES MANNING, notice is hereby given that I will on the sixth day of February, 1961, proceed to hold an ELECTION of THREE fit and proper persons to serve as members on such Board. Candidates for election must be nominated on or before the sixteenth day of January, 1961, and if there be more persons nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the sixth day of February, 1961. Such nominations will be received at the office of the Pharmacy Board, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th day of January, 1961.

J. I. RICHARDS,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne,
November 25, 1960.

VICTORIA—Continued

items in the list which do not exist in the packs upon which the prices are based, but nevertheless determined the price to be paid. He said the Department should pay the price of the next higher price pack which is available. They had also discussed the non-availability of the higher quantities now in the list. The Guild and the State Health Department were to confer and draw up a list of items not available on December 1 and the first day of each month, and those would be withdrawn from the list.

Mr. Waters moved that the Federal Delegates request that any proposed agreement with the Repatriation Department be submitted to all Guild members for consideration at least four weeks before acceptance; Mr. Bedford seconded the motion, which was carried.

District remits were dealt with as follows:—

N.H.S. Rubber Stamps (District No. 7): It was decided on the District's suggestion that the wording on the Guild "received for and on behalf of" stamps be altered to coincide with the wording appearing on the reverse side of repeat authorisation forms, to obviate the necessity of writing in the patient's name.

Federal Newspaper (District No. 3):—The delegate moved that Federal Office be asked that the proposed new Federal newspaper have provision for adequate discussion in correspondence in matters of State or Federal concern for individual members. This motion was seconded and carried.

Quarterly Meetings (District No. 10):—The delegate reported that this District strongly recommends the holding of open quarterly meetings for all members, and moved that the Executive consider this matter.

New Members Elected.—Mr. L. R. Cohen, Brighton; Mr. L. V. Derry, Sandringham; and Mr. and Mrs. D. Kulpa, Highett.

Re-entered.—Mr. B. Markov, St. Kilda.

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PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Annual Council Election 1961

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the above Society, it is hereby notified that an ELECTION will be held to fill FOUR ORDINARY VACANCIES on the Council and to elect an AUDITOR on the sixth day of March 1961. The retiring members of the Council are ALAN LOUIS HULL, KEITH RAMSAY, ERIC SCOTT, GAVIN HARTLEY WILLIAMS, and the retiring Auditor is ROBERT HAYDON MORRISON. Monday, the thirteenth day of February, 1961, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates must be lodged, or delivered by post, at the office of the Society, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the sixth day of March 1961.

J. I. RICHARDS,
Returning Officer,

Melbourne,
December 7, 1960.



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- ★ Dietrol is sold by chemists.

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- ★ Weight record cards, to help your customers record the good news of their weight losses.



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All Lournay advertisements carry the Guild insignia

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Miss J. Di Blasi has bought Mr. P. J. Sullivan's branch pharmacy at 350 Brunswick Street, Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Morris are establishing a pharmacy at 65 Hardgrave Road, West End.

Mr. R. G. Gardner, Rutters Pharmacy, is establishing a second branch pharmacy at 134 Elizabeth Street, city.

Wedding.—The marriage took place on December 3, at the Coorparoo Presbyterian Church, Brisbane, of Miss Daphne Biggs, of Moorooka, to Flying-Officer Keith Gregory, of Gatton, a member of the Citizens' Air Force. A pharmacist friend of the bride, Mrs. Alan Weeks, was matron of honour. Congratulations and good wishes!

Engagement.—Miss Jocelyn Fraser, of Nambour, who has been overseas for several years, during the month telephoned her parents from Toronto, Canada, to announce her engagement to Dr. Alan Steedman, of Toronto. Miss Fraser will be returning home this month. Her fiancé will be coming to Queensland in May, when the wedding will take place, after which the couple will return to Canada.

Congratulations and good wishes are extended to Dr. J. E. Jacobi, who qualified as a pharmacist in November, 1950, and who this month graduated as a medical practitioner.

RETIREMENT OF MR. S. B. WATKINS

On December 31, at the age of 66, Mr. S. B. Watkins retires from his position as Government Analyst.

Mr. Watkins entered the Public Service in 1923, and he was appointed Government Analyst in 1947. Recalling his experiences in his official position, Mr. Watkins referred to the years 1940-1947 as the "years of wartime emotion," because police called on him to find the cause of 207 deaths, mostly suicides by poison.

His years as an analyst, Mr. Watkins said, were not all concerned with death investigations. There were some lighter moments with wartime investigation of opium and torpedo juice cases.

In addition to his official Government position, Mr. Watkins has for many years been President of the Pharmacy Board, Qld.

Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have many friends in pharmaceutical circles, who extend to them very best wishes for the future. A keen gardener, Mr. Watkins is now looking forward to concentrating on horticulture.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING CLUB

An enjoyable Christmas party of members, their wives and friends took place at the Kiosk, Mt. Cootha, on the evening of December 7.

The President of the club, Mr. V. Barnett, and Mrs. Barnett greeted the guests, who included Dr. J. G. Dare, who has recently been appointed Reader in Pharmacy at the University of Queensland.

A festive note was added to the atmosphere with

Christmas decorations and the wearing of jaunty party caps by the guests.

Mr. Lou Hall acted as efficient M.C., and a happy evening concluded at 11.30 p.m. with "Auld Lang Syne."

It is interesting to report that Mr. Barnett and three other members of the club journeyed to Sydney early in the month to enjoy a game of bowls with the New South Wales chemists and to participate also in their Christmas party.

The final game for the year took place against members of the Annerley club on December 11.

WINNER OF R. C. COWLEY INTERMEDIATE AWARD

Mr. John H. McKeering, of Flinders Parade, Sandgate, has been awarded the R. C. Cowley Intermediate Award for 1960, presented by the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland to the student who gains the best pass in the Intermediate examination each year. Mr. McKeering obtained an average of 83.75 per cent.



Mr. John H. McKeering

He attended St. Patrick's College, Shorncliffe, and Nudgee College for his secondary education. On passing the Senior Public Examination, Mr. McKeering became apprenticed to Mr. Peter Lee at the B.A.F.S. Dispensary, Sandgate. In doing so well in the Intermediate examination, Mr. McKeering gives credit to the tutors at the Central Technical College and also to the guidance of his master, Mr. Lee.

We extend congratulations to Mr. McKeering on his success at the Intermediate examination and offer good wishes

for the Final examination in 1961.

PHARMACY BOARD'S INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Sixty candidates were successful at the October examination. Twenty-six posts were granted and there were thirty-eight failures.

We offer congratulations to those who were successful. They included:

Misses E. A. Bright, G. L. Brown, G. M. Carter, V. C. Churven, M. Cashin, R. M. Conn, P. A. Donkin, S. C. Ferris, H. E. C. Giffard, M. R. Kerr, M. Lee, J. M. Morton, L. W. Oliver, C. M. Saint-Smith, J. A. Shotker, B. B. Skerman, V. D. Stoddart, B. A. W. Taylor, J. A. Grimstone, L. M. Winkley, K. B. Wright.

Messrs. M. G. Anderson, L. A. Azar, G. C. Behan, M. T. Bianchi, A. J. Bourke, J. P. Cleland, P. A. Coffey, J. C. Connors, B. J. Dawson, H. J. Day, A. C. Donald, P. J. Evert, C. H. Fotinos, D. G. Garner, L. J. Griffiths, A. G. Hartland, R. J. Hill, S. Hinchy, M. K. Hooper, J. Jacovos, R. L. James, D. J. Kelly, R. G. Malouf, J. H. McKeering, N. R. Oswald, P. L. Pavia, D. M. Payne, N. T. Pearse, G. E. Powell, R. W. Prescott, D. A. Provera, T. J. Quirk, A. C. Reinke, J. N. Sassie, J. A. W. Shay, D. A. Stewart, K. Thornton, K. D. Walters, J. H. Zillman.

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3-3040, 3-3049.

VICTORIA: John Kiddell, 245 Swan Street, Richmond,
42-4116.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Doug Toppin, 27 Rowlands Road,
Hilton. 57-8974.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane
Street, Perth. BF 1791.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

Posts were granted to:

Misses N. J. Broadhurst, E. M. Exton, D. M. Niguel,
A. G. M. Schneider; Mrs. B. Vann.

Messrs. M. C. Rutledge, A. J. Bennett, C. A. Carides,
D. W. Caswell, W. H. Farrell, F. O. Francis, R. J. Good,
K. J. Lawrence, R. J. Manning, P. S. Jackson, B. A.
McLauchlan, W. H. Newman, A. Rossetti, A. M. Bradley,
T. J. Connolly, A. J. Dickinson, D. G. S. Ferguson,
W. M. Gubbins, R. G. Johnson, P. J. O'Neill, G. F.
Wigan.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY FOR THE YEAR 1959-1960

The report of the Government Analyst for Queens-
land, Mr. S. B. Watkins, has been issued.

Mr. Watkins, in addition to holding the office of Go-
vernment Analyst, is the President of the Pharmacy
Board of Queensland, and Government nominee on that
Board.

The reports indicate that the laboratory completed
a busy programme of work in the period reviewed.

The total number of samples examined was 24,286,
compared with 14,137 for the year 1950-51. The total
number for 1959-60 was the second highest on record.

The samples examined included 34 disinfectants and
197 drugs or medicines.

The report has some interesting comments to make
concerning dispensing standards, and the freedom from
fault of most of the substances tested.

The report states: "Drugs as sold to the public or as
used in hospitals seldom fail to attain the necessary
standards."

All of the samples submitted (197) were checked for
purity against official standards, and the composition
and claims of new proprietary lines were examined.
Medicines were checked for accuracy in dispensing and
complaint samples from the public were examined.

Eighteen pharmacies were included in a dispensing
check on prescriptions for ear drops, ointments and
antacid powders.

The dispensing error in one case only was considered
excessive.

Lead.—Intense sampling of substances likely to con-
tain lead and likely to come within the reach of chil-
dren continued in the review period, and 792 samples
were examined.

It was found that none of the new household paints
contained lead.

Toys all too frequently contained lead on the painted
surface, but the position was improving.

Coloured pencils, more especially the greens and the
yellows, contained lead on the painted surface, but the
coloured core was usually lead-free.

The old lead soldier, a popular toy with children in
the past, was off the market, due to pressure from the
Health Department. It had been replaced largely by
a hardened zinc or plastic counterpart, better in ap-
pearance and safer in use.

Food Poisoning.—Two cases of food poisoning through
copper contamination were recorded.

Some children became ill after consuming raspberry
cordial containing copper at the rate of 180 p.p.m., and
again from café soda water containing copper at the
rate of 50 p.p.m.

Further examination of soda water fountains is to be
carried out.

Poisonings.—Samples are submitted by the police to
the laboratories for report. During 1959-60 the number
of samples submitted was 444, including 320 which
were in connection with 125 post-mortem examinations.

The following poisons were found in these samples:—

Barbiturate	42
Strychnine	6
A.P.C. Mixture	4
Arsenic	2
Mercuric Chloride	2
Chloral	2
Acetic Acid	1
Oxalic Acid	1
Zinc Chloride	1
QES Tablets	1
Organic Phosphate	1
Dieldrin	1
Carbimazole	1
Alcohol	1

The miscellaneous section of the report contained several references of direct or indirect interest to the pharmacist.

Ten specimens of suspected Ambergis were submitted to examination. Only two were genuine.

A preparation for the treatment of the hair was condemned as unfit for use because of the presence of lead compounds.

A complaint sample of Epsom Salts was found to be contaminated with tartaric acid.

This section of the report ends with the statement that: "A high order of purity obtains in the vast majority of foods and drugs sold in Queensland. The figures quoted in this report give no indication of the state of the market except perhaps with milk and minced meat, where the sampling is more general."

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on December 1 at 7.45 p.m.

Attendances.—Mr. C. A. Nichol (President), Messrs. A. W. Eberhardt, F. H. Phillips, A. Bell, W. A. Lenehan, J. J. Delahunty, A. B. Chater, W. E. Martin, R. M. Ward, R. M. McCawley, H. Darrouzet and the Secretary.

Visitors.—Mr. L. W. Smith, President of the New South Wales Branch, and Mr. F. W. Bramley, from Wynnum-Manly Zone.

Mr. Nichol, in welcoming the visitors, said Mr. Smith was well known to most pharmacists, not only in his own State, but throughout the Commonwealth. Until just recently Mr. Smith had been Vice-President of the Guild federally. He is President of the New South Wales Branch, and had been a tireless worker for Pharmacy. Mr. Smith had come in relation to the proposed Federal Wages Award.

This was Mr. Bramley's first visit to a Guild Committee meeting. Mr. Nichol said he hoped he would find it interesting and invited him to participate in any discussion.

Mr. Smith thanked the President for his remarks.

New Members Elected.—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Morris, Mr. B. Lister, and Fiveways Day and Night.

Branch Pharmacy.—Mr. R. G. Gardner, 134 Elizabeth Street, City.

Reinstatements.—Mr. C. Hill and Mr. T. N. Brunskill.

Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary, re the formation of Guild insurance company. Inquiring is any data available for members of the Guild Committee to peruse so that they will be able to glean some information as to how this will affect the State generally.—Reply, stating at the present time the Guild's solicitor is investigating the legislation requirements for the setting up of a company. Advising that the sub-committee is of the opinion that in handling insurance, the company would

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135	CARBODORM	25	2.9
	"	50	5.0
650	COMPODORM	100	14.3
174	CYDORM	50	10.0
235	DEX-M	100	3.0
	"	500	10.0
340	GLIRON	100	4.4
	"	500	15.6
30	MYLODORM	50	7.6
598	PENDORM gr½	50	3.0
598	" gr½	50	5.0
	" gr½	1000	54.0
341	POLYHAEMEN gr5	100	4.0
	" gr5	1000	36.0
341	POLYHAEMEN gr3	100	3.9
721	QUINDORM	50	9.6
721	"	100	15.9
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868	THYROID all strengths	100	See
	" all strengths	1000	Price List

SYDNEY



AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND—Continued

re-insure through brokers. Until the solicitor forwards the information that is sought and it is considered by the sub-committee, no further advice can be passed on to the State Branch Committees.

To Mr. G. Tennyson, Public Relations Secretariat, with regard to Federal "Gilseal News."—Reply, forwarding copy of correspondence despatched to Mr. Darrouzet and Mr. Delahunty, giving them some idea of the material required for the "Federal Guild Contract."

To a Member of Parliament with regard to the after-hours service established in a Brisbane suburb by the chemists of the surrounding suburbs on a co-operative basis. After examining all the facts, the Committee is of the opinion that the pharmaceutical service is all that could be desired to meet the requirements of the residents of these suburbs. However, on examination of the bus time-table, it is noted the service between various surrounding suburbs is very poor, particularly at night time. The Committee feels that if he could make representation to the proprietors of the bus service, with a view to providing a better transport service in this locality, this would be of benefit to the residents who have to rely on such a service to meet their everyday requirements.

To Dr. Humphry, Commonwealth Director of Health, conveying to him best wishes for success and happiness on his appointment as Director of Health in Queensland.—Reply, expressing appreciation for the good wishes extended to him and stating he feels sure that the relationship existing between his Department and the Pharmaceutical Guild will remain a happy one.

To Dr. D. A. Dowling, who recently retired as Commonwealth Director of Health in Queensland, conveying to him the Committee's best wishes for good health and happiness to enjoy a long retirement.—Reply, conveying his thanks and appreciation for the Committee's good wishes.

From Federal Secretary, forwarding copy of letter written to P.C.D. Pty. Ltd. regarding the reduced mark-up on the new sizes of Vaseline hair cream.

From Wing Commander for Senior Administrative Staff Officer, regarding pharmaceutical services at No. 7 Stores Depot, Royal Australian Air Force, Toowoomba, advising that the major part of the needs of the unit concerned are met from the pharmaceutical supply service operating within the R.A.A.F. Incidental requirements, not so provided, are obtained from retail sources in Toowoomba.—After discussion, it was resolved that a copy of this correspondence be forwarded to the Darling Downs Zone, with a request that it forward further evidence if it wishes to have the matter pursued further.

From P.A.T.A., advising date of the annual meeting—December 8. Messrs. J. J. Delahunty and A. M. McFarlane, present representatives, were re-appointed for the ensuing year.

Merchandising and Publicity.—Mr. Delahunty reported that, although he had sent a copy of his report on the Trade and Commerce Conference to every Zone throughout the State and had invited comments or suggestions, so far he had received none.

Mr. Delahunty reported that he had been approached by Channel 7 with a view to the Guild undertaking TV advertising for its publicity scheme. Mr. Delahunty quoted the rates applying for TV advertising. After discussion, it was decided that a decision on this matter be left to the Executive.

Christmas Advertising.—Mr. Nichol said all those subscribing to the fund would have seen the type of advertising that would be undertaken for December.

Liaison Meeting.—Mr. Nichol said a report of the last meeting, held on November 21, was available for each member's perusal. It would be noticed that at this meeting it was mentioned that there was a move on foot to alter the Factories and Shops Act. Mr. Eberhardt had been able to get a copy of the first reading presented to Parliament for amending this Act. Mr. Nichol said this question was being watched, and if it was felt that some action is necessary it would be taken.

Retirement of Mr. S. B. Watkins.—Mr. Nichol referred to the fact that Mr. Watkins will shortly be retiring from the position he now holds in the Chemical Laboratory. Mr. Watkins had also been President of the Pharmacy Board for many years and would carry on this position until the end of February, when the Board is reconstituted. Mr. Nichol said he felt it would be fitting if a letter conveying the good wishes of this Committee was sent to Mr. Watson on the eve of his retirement. Other members endorsed this suggestion and it was agreed that a letter of good wishes be sent to Mr. Watkins.

Arrival of Dr. J. G. Dare, newly appointed Reader in Pharmacy at the Queensland University.—Mr. Nichol reported that quite a number of members had already had the opportunity of meeting Dr. Dare, a pharmacist from England, who has just come from Leeds University to take up his position as Reader in Pharmacy at the University in this State. He felt it would be fitting if a welcome was given by letter from the Guild to Dr. Dare. Other members of the Committee agreed with the President's suggestion, and the Secretary was requested to write to Dr. Dare, welcoming him, his wife and family to Queensland.

Date of January Meeting.—The Secretary reported that the normal meeting night would be January 5. After discussion it was agreed that this date for the January meeting be adhered to.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin said since last meeting a reply had been received from Dr. Cameron, Minister for Health, to the Federal President's letter, in which information was sought relating to Friendly Societies' Dispensaries in Australia.

Mr. Martin reported that on November 17 he went to Melbourne for a meeting of the Federal Executive, when one of the chief items for discussion was the question of repatriation agreement. There was to be a meeting on November 22 with representatives of the Repatriation Commission and the Guild to discuss the Repatriation Agreement in so far as dispensing of repatriation prescriptions was concerned.

Mr. Martin reported that the Federal President had written on November 24, advising that Guild representatives met senior officials of the Repatriation Commission on November 22 with regard to a new contract for repatriation dispensing. Earlier, Senator Cooper, Minister for Repatriation, had written to the Guild, pointing out the anomalous position that existed with the Government by it having a contract with the Guild for National Health dispensing, and another one for Repatriation dispensing. In his letter, Mr. Scott detailed the various items that came forward for discussion at the conference with the Repatriation Officers, including the basis of pricing.

After lengthy discussion, Mr. Lenehan said he felt this was a matter that could not be decided quickly, but needed some thought and consideration, and he moved that a copy of the Federal President's letter be made available to each member of the State Branch Committee for consideration at a special meeting to be held on December 8. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried.

Address by Mr. L. W. Smith.—The President then invited Mr. Smith to address members of the Committee on the pros and cons of the proposed Federal Wages Board.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

During November Mr. T. Christie acted as locum for Mr. P. McColl (Clare), Mr. A. Evans (Magill), and Mr. P. Stedman (Glandore).

Academic Honours.—Mr. K. Glastonbury has been successful in completing the fifth-year examination in the Faculty of Medicine.

Mr. H. G. Collyer assisted both Mr. A. Russell, of Hyde Park, and Mr. D. Ardill, of Woodville, during the current month.

Mr. P. Somerville completed his engagement by Mr. P. Wurm of Hindly Street, on the latter's return from overseas. Mr. Somerville then assisted at Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Mr. G. Bailey, of Carrig—Chemists, has returned to Adelaide to take over the Parkholme branch from Mr. J. Stephens, who is now on relieving duties. Mr. T. Sawyer has moved from Woodville to the Port Augusta branch. Mr. R. Bessell is now managing at Woodville.

Messrs. B. F. Mildren and J. R. Simon have opened a pharmacy in the newly-erected arcade at 161 Parade, Norwood. The former partner will manage at the old address and the latter partner at the new address.

Mr. G. Goldsach spent a month, spread between November and December, with Mr. W. Taylor, of Whyalla.

Mr. D. King booked up engagements as follows:—**November:** Burdens, Adelaide, and Freemans, Prospect. **December:** J. Woollard, Unley Park, and Royal Adelaide Hospital. **January:** L. A. Craig, Blair Athol, and Freeman's, Prospect.

Marriage.—Congratulations to Miss Pamela Anne Moyle and Mr. Keith George McKellar, who were married in St. Cuthbert's Church, Prospect, by the Rev. A. G. Daw recently. Pamela is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Moyle, of Kilburn, and Keith is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McKellar, of Blair Athol.

BIRTHS

Our congratulations to the following:

Leyshon (nee Searson).—On November 17, at Calvary, to Mary and Noel—a son (Peter Gerard).

Pope (nee Scott).—To Judith, wife of David, at Memorial Hospital, on November 14—a son (Graham David).

Cocks.—To Susan and David, at Henley and Grange Community Hospital, on November 22—a son.

BREACH OF THE CUSTOMS ACT

For having failed to declare a bottle of liquid opium to a Customs officer at Port Adelaide on October 14, Toong Syee Sui, 42, seaman, of the ship Rockhampton Star, was fined £5 with £7/7/6 costs during the month.

Mr. J. B. Colton, who prosecuted, said the bottle contained .33 per cent. morphine. It was a new way of using opium, known in other States as "opium cocktail." It was the first time it had been found in Port Adelaide.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MEDICAL ASSOCIATION CHANGES

Mr. R. Bateson resigned his managership at Brighton in order to return to England. His place was taken by Mr. H. Matthews of the relieving staff.

Mr. A. Haddad, of Edwardstown branch, resigned on purchasing the pharmacy on Unley Road, conducted by Mr. A. Argall, snr.

Mr. T. Locket took over at Edwardstown, and his place at Goodwood was taken by Mrs. Caine. The vacancy so caused at the Magill branch was filled by the appointment of Mr. Ridgard of the relieving panel.

ROYAL ADELAIDE HOSPITAL TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS

At Adelaide: Mr. R. Medlow, Mr. D. King, Mr. K. Glastonbury and Mr. R. A. Taylor, after closing his pharmacy in Seacombe Road, Darlington.

At Parkside: Mr. Nagy has returned to North Terrace. The intervening period, prior to the resumption of duty of Miss Walsh, who is now nearing Adelaide, has been filled by Mr. K. Rohlfing, who also recently returned from England.

In the New Year Mr. Rohlfing will take up a new position in the South Australian Department of Health, as an inspector assisting Mr. R. C. McCarthy in the administration of Dangerous Drug and Poison legislation.

PHYSIOTHERAPIST FINED

A physiotherapist, John Harding, was proceeded against in the Adelaide Court during the month. He pleaded guilty to having, about May 19, not being registered under the Medical Practitioners Act, by giving of a medical certificate held himself out as being a legal, qualified medical practitioner.

Harding admitted convictions at the Thebarton Court on May 6 for selling a poison without a prescription and selling a drug, together with an advertisement claiming that the drug was a cure for gallstones.

The magistrate said that medical certificates should be given only by those qualified to give them and care should be shown by those who gave them to see that they were properly signed.

Mr. M. J. McLeay, of the Crown Law Department, who prosecuted, said that on about May 19 a child named Sharen Pollard was absent from school for more than three days and had been informed by the headmaster that it was necessary for her to forward a medical certificate.

The case from the prosecution was that Harding, in signing the form, had held himself out as a doctor. It was pleaded on behalf of the defendant that the offence had been committed by accident.

Under the Physiotherapists Act a physiotherapist was authorised to treat patients who had not been introduced or sent to him by a doctor.

The defendant had informed him that he had signed a vast number of certificates for the Education Department and it had been his practice to strike out the printed words "legally qualified medical practitioner" and substitute the words "registered physiotherapist."

The magistrate said he was surprised to hear that the Education Department allowed a substitution to be made and adjourned the hearing for a short period for this to be ascertained by the prosecutor.

It was ascertained later that the Department did, from time to time, accept certificates signed by a physiotherapist or a psychologist.

A fine of £10, with £10/7/- costs, was imposed.

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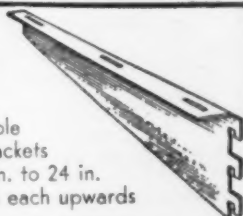
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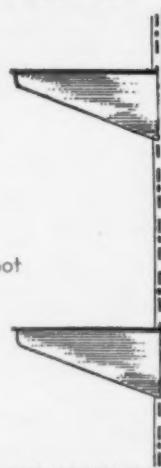
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER

Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Porter Honoured

All members of official pharmacy and their wives joined together in attending a private dinner party on the evening of December 12 to say "thank you" to Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Porter for the work they have done for the profession during the last two decades.

The gathering was convened by the President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. D. C. Hill, and held in the Oriental Hotel in Rundle Street, Adelaide.

Mr. Hill spoke of the regret with which members of the Board had heard some two months previously of Mr. Porter's resignation after 12 years of sterling service.

Because of this distinguished service there was a full attendance of the Board, the Council and the State Branch Committee, and so all sections of pharmacy were adequately represented to do him honour.

As he had arranged with the President of the Society, Mr. K. D. Johnson, to undertake the only speech of the evening, he would pass quickly on to other topics.

First, in welcoming back to Adelaide Mr. and Mrs. Cotterell from their overseas tour, he was happy to congratulate Mr. Cotterell on his election at the recent Federal Guild Conference as Honorary Life Member of the Guild. Secondly, a telegram had been received from Mr. N. Manning, President of the Victorian Board, and a letter from Mr. H. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia. In reading these to the gathering, Mr. Hill conveyed the fraternal greetings and the best wishes to the guests of honour. The letter also recorded the fact that the other States of the Commonwealth wished to join with South Australia in paying tribute to, and appreciation for, the outstanding work which had marked Mr. Porter's career in pharmacy. It was stated that his work was now, and would in the future continue to be, an inspiration to leaders in pharmacy throughout the Commonwealth.

Of the thousands of pharmacists included in these expressions of thanks there are many who wished to add their own personal thanks for the many occasions when they have worked and played with Ken during conferences. All of the many senior office-bearers wished Mr. and Mrs. Porter the best of health for many years to come.

Much later in the evening Mr. Johnson provided a long eulogy of the guest's work for the profession. He interspersed this with some anecdotes both of local and interstate facets of Mr. Porter's activities.

Mr. Johnson opened by stating that the most eloquent compliment of all had already been paid to Ken, by the 100 per cent. acceptance of office-bearers in the State to attend the function. He thought this fact would stand out in Mr. and Mrs. Porter's memory much more than the words included in his speech.

Ken Porter came into official pharmacy in July, 1942, as a Councillor. Three years later he was elected both President of the Society and to be a member of the Board.

Mr. Johnson went on to say that from his own personal observations he knew that Ken had not found the going easy. He lacked the confidence and audacity that helped others to take official life in their stride.

Entering pharmacy relatively late in life, Ken had carried out his duties with a natural sensitivity, with humility and awareness of the other person. By reason of these attributes he had reached the very top of the professional ladder in Australian pharmacy.

Ken's work had covered a wide field. It had included his achievement of the Presidency of his State Society for two years, President of his State Board for 12 years, President of the national body, P.A.A., for nearly three years. Those honours are something which all could recognise as a worthwhile career in the service of others.

These and ancillary activities, of which there had been many, more particularly his membership of the Advisory Committee on Food and Drugs, had led to his Society appointing him an Honorary Life Member in 1959.

Undoubtedly Mr. Porter's outstanding contribution was his long Presidency of the Board, during which he displayed his personal and public zeal in upholding the integrity of the profession—not an easy task—to avoid being a little dictator—but to always act as an instrument of the profession as a whole—guiding, indicating pathways, prescribing rules, reprimanding where necessary, in the exercising of vested authority, accompanied by a good sense of balance in all matters of importance. The other major call on his personal qualities—and perhaps his greatest trial—was his supervision of the many facets of the Adelaide Conference, held in 1946, the first post-war meeting of the Association.

This Conference was the last meeting of the Association, when the leadership in both business and social activities were loaded on to the one man. However, aided by two able lieutenants, W. C. Martin and E. F. Lipsham, Ken got through with flying colours and further established not only himself, but his State as well, in the Commonwealth sphere.

In addition to official Pharmacy, Ken had been active in Rotary, particularly in his Presidential year of the Port Adelaide Club—in the organisation and playing of squash, football and music. All of these activities provided their quota towards giving him that sense of judgment which had led to so many people in various walks of life seeking his advice and sympathetic ear. His quick appreciation of the needs of others had never been found wanting.

Obviously, no man could devote so much time to outside causes unless his wife put up with a lot of inconvenience, late meals and lonely evenings. In matters of entertaining Edna had stood by the side of her husband, and so we pay tribute to both of them in a toast to their unselfish devotion to our profession. To know them has been a privilege to each one of us gathered together tonight, and also to many of our fellow pharmacists within the Commonwealth of Australia.

Later in the evening Mrs. Porter was presented with a sheaf of flowers and Mr. Porter with a scroll address signed by each State office-bearer.

After an interval the convener, Mr. D. C. Hill, asked Mr. Porter to reply. During this reply, the guest spoke of the thrill given both his wife and himself to find so many had attended the dinner. It pleased them that the wives had been included. Mr. Johnson had adequately covered the details of his official life. In these years of great activity he had found all other office-bearers very wishful that their decisions would prove to be correct. That mutual outlook and team spirit was very helpful. As stated, he had found the Adelaide Conference very hard work. At that date he had lacked experience in the interstate field and wished to pay great tribute to the excellent assistance given by Mr. H. C. Martin as organiser and adviser. In respect to his long term as Board President, the responsibility had frequently worried him and caused sleeplessness. It had therefore been very satisfactory to find that difficult decisions had proved to be the right ones and so professionally correct.

Looking forward, rather than backward, the future in a growing State and also in the wider Commonwealth

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

sphere held the need for more and more workers to attend to more and more official matters. Like a business, the need for supervision of details was always growing.

Such vital duties could not be undertaken, and the important discussions made, without the help of the respective wives. Together, as he and Edna had found, they would have the satisfaction of good work well done.

In particular, within the educational field, there is great need to look ahead and plan for the pharmacist of the future. Training received today would have to meet new conditions 10, 20, 30 years hence. All men and women given the privilege of guiding the destiny of the profession should aim high and try to provide a sound educational policy which would maintain and enhance the status of the profession.

In conclusion, he wished to thank Mr. Hill, Mr. Johnson and all of those present for the great compliment which had been paid to his wife and himself. (Prolonged applause.)

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on November 14 at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. C. Hill (President) in the Chair, Messrs. L. A. Craig, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy and B. F. Mildren, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Letters from and to Mr. J. Falconer, a British pharmacist, regarding reciprocity.

Eighty-third annual report of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.—Mr. McCarthy stated that he had perused the report, but the matters of interest therein had been covered by the Registrar at the previous meeting.

Poisons Rules and Poisons List or Orders, 1960, from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—Mr. McCarthy submitted a brief report on the Rules and Orders and on the latest developments on controlled drugs in Great Britain.

From a registered pharmacist, asking if the use of the words "Chemist's Counter" in advertisements by a store is a breach of the Pharmacy Act. The information given was considered, and the Registrar was directed to seek further information in the matter, with a request for samples of advertisements of which the pharmacist had complained.

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, forwarding copy of letter from P.M.G.'s Department regarding amendments of the Postal Regulations relating to the mailing of Dangerous Drugs, Specified Drugs and Poisons, and seeking comments on such.—The correspondence was referred to the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs Burns, McCarthy and Lipsham to examine and report to the next meeting.

From Mrs. K. G. Cameron (nee Von Doussa), requesting issue of Practising Certificate (last certificate issued in 1952).—It was resolved that the Registrar be authorised to issue the necessary Practising Certificate.

Apprentices.—Progress reports on implementation of reports by the Galenical Checker were received from the Registrar and Mr. Lipsham.

There had been correspondence with masters of apprentices who submitted inferior work.

Alterations to Galenical Note-book.—Mr. Mildren stated that, due to the pre-occupation of the Senior Lecturer, Mr. B. L. Reynolds, with University examina-

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tions, he had not been available to discuss the alterations. Consequently, Messrs. Mildren and Craig were not in a position to submit the suggested alterations, but would do so at the December meeting.

Board Registrations.—Letters had been forwarded to a number of final year students whose apprenticeship will not be completed nor the attainment of the age of 21 years reached before December 13, 1960, advising legal requirements for management of a pharmacy.

A letter was received from F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch), requesting that consideration be given to relating the galenical note-book requirements to the year of study instead of the year of apprenticeship, as at present.

Galenical Reports for 1960.—Mr. Lipsham spoke of the difficulties which he had encountered in Galenical Exercise correction during the year. He said that his individual reports had set out the problems which had arisen, and the steps he had taken with corrections to rectify any unsatisfactory position which had been noted.

Members agreed to submit to the next meeting their preliminary suggestions for a 1961 programme, having in mind the necessity for review due to:

- (a) Change of conditions, and
- (b) Finance.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £39/13/4 were passed for payment. The Registrar was asked to include in the finance statement each month progressive figures relating to the cost of inspections, giving details of fees, accommodation and mileage covered, and cost of same.

Casual Vacancy.—Letter to Mr. K. G. Phelps, appointing him Returning Officer for the purpose of conducting an election to fill a casual vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. K. S. Porter on October 18, and advising the dates fixed for closing of nominations (November 22, 1960), and election (December 21, 1960).

Inspections and Actions.—Re E. C. Sauer and employee, Mrs. L. Wright: Letter from Messrs. Pickering, Cornish and Abbott, advising that at a preliminary hearing in the Glenelg Police Court on October 14 a special date had been set down for the case on November 4, 1960. The adjourned hearing would be at Glenelg.

Replies to Board's letters, advising completion of matters reported by the Inspector. The completions were noted with satisfaction.

Labels.—The President reported on examination of labels and the Registrar reported on correspondence arising from previous examinations.

Reports of country inspections carried out by Inspector E. L. Bonython were received and examined, and the necessary action to be taken by the Registrar was duly authorised.

N. Pergam.—The Registrar reported that Mr. Pergam had left the State, and thus defaulted with his fines from the recent actions taken against him. Default provided for imprisonment, and an approach had been made to the Board's solicitors for their views in the matter.

A letter from the Board's solicitors was then tabled and the necessary machinery duly authorised.

Pharmaceutical Register.—The Registrar reported that notices under section 16 of the Pharmacy Act had been posted and replies were at present being received.

Second Inspector.—Letter to Mr. E. L. Bonython, advising his appointment as Inspector and authority for him to act under the Pharmacy Act and Regulations.

Depots.—Letters forwarded to pharmacists regarding re-registration of their country depots. Three applications for re-registration received and approved.

Assignment of Indentures.—Four.

Cancellation of Indentures.—One.



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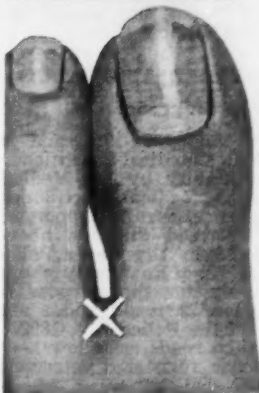
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Messrs. A. A. Baxter and G. Mencinsky acted as relievers for Mr. H. C. Jaentsch during his recent illness.

Mr. W. D. Jewkes has reopened the branch pharmacy in Zimpel's Arcade, St. George's Terrace, after rebuilding operations.

Miss Therese M. Murphy left on November 30 for Sydney and America. She expects to be away about six months.

Mr. E. L. Tyler was taken ill on November 18 and is confined to hospital. Mr. T. C. McManus is acting as reliever.

Wedding.—Jeff Forgan and Jeanette Brook-Cowden were married at St. Albans Church of England, Highgate, on November 25. Barry Hopkins acted as reliever at the pharmacy. Unfortunately, Jeff's father, Mr. David Forgan, died on December 8.

Miss N. E. Rowe, who has been relieving at various pharmacies since she came to West Australia in 1958, has returned to her home State of Queensland.

Mr. Keith Kidd returned to Perth per the "Orontes" on November 22. He spent 12 months in the United States and three months in England and the Continent. Whilst in England he entered into the bonds of matrimony. During his 15 months absence he travelled 55,000 miles.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

Congratulations to **Malcolm Sparrow** and **Barry Hopkins** on their outstanding successes at the University Examinations this year.

Malcolm, who secured the Webster Memorial Gold Medal, Parke-Davis Prize and several other awards in the Final Pharmacy Examinations in 1958, completed his first year B.Sc. Examinations with 4 passes (including 3 distinctions). He was awarded the Science Union Prize in Zoology.

Barry was a Parke-Davis Prize winner at the Final Examination in 1959. He has completed First Year Medicine with 4 passes (including 3 distinctions) and has been awarded the Roy Le Page Muecke Prize.

Another pharmacist, **John Nicholas**, has passed the fourth year examinations in the Medical Course.

MEDICAL BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Doctor's Registration Suspended

In the matter of the Medical Act, 1894-1956, and in the matter of **Sydney O'Neill**, a Medical Practitioner, and in the matter of an inquiry by the Medical Board into the Conduct of that Medical Practitioner. THE Medical Board of Western Australia, appointed under the above Act, was informed that the above practitioner had been convicted in the Perth Police Court on the 15th September, 1960, of knowingly giving prescriptions for a drug merely for the purpose of addiction, contrary to regulation 22 made under and for the purpose of Part VIA of the Police Act, 1892.

The abovementioned regulation reads as follows:—

22. (1) A medical practitioner, registered veterinary surgeon, or registered dentist shall not—

- (a) knowingly give a prescription for a drug merely for purposes of addiction; or
- (b) knowingly supply or administer a drug merely for purposes of addiction.

(2) In addition to any penalty imposed by the Act or regulations, a breach of this regulation shall be regarded as infamous conduct in a professional respect.

In accordance with section 13, subsection (1), of the Medical Act, 1894-1956, the above Board this day held due inquiry in relation to the said conviction. Having taken evidence and heard the said practitioner who appeared on his own behalf, the Board found that Dr. Sydney O'Neill, of 1290 Hay Street, West Perth, Registered No. 703, was guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect and ordered that the registration of this practitioner be suspended for a period of twelve months commencing on the first day of December, 1960.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1960.

By order of the Medical Board of Western Australia,
HUGH HANCOCK, J.P.,
Registrar.

PROGRESS OF RUMBLES LIMITED

The annual report of Rumbles Ltd., wholesale pharmaceutical chemists, contains a brief history of the company.

The company was first registered during the year 1920. Mr. Eric Rumble was the manager and the business was conducted as manufacturers' agents and importers, with some direct sale to chemists.

In 1931 when many overseas lines became unobtainable, the agency for the Bristol-Myers Company and others in Western Australia was acquired. The original company was deregistered and the business was conducted as E. Rumble & Co., with Mr. Eric Rumble as the sole proprietor.

During Mr. Rumble's visits to Eastern States he became aware of the advantages to chemists in Western Australia for a co-operative wholesale warehouse, similar to those in the other States.

In December, 1935, the first chemist shareholder, Mr. Edgar Coates, was admitted as a member of the company. Others soon joined and the policy was adopted to stock all lines sold in pharmacies. Mr. M. J. Cobain was the first retail chemist elected to the directorate. This was in 1935, and he was followed by Mr. G. H. Dallimore in 1937.

The business expanded and in 1938 the directors comprised of Messrs. Rumble, Dallimore, H. O. Howling and F. W. Avenell—all chemists.

The Second World War interrupted progress temporarily, but after 1946 there was a re-organisation.

Restrictions on share issues were lifted and many more chemists became shareholders. The majority of chemists in Western Australia were showing increased interest in what was becoming their own wholesale warehouse. The tempo of the business accelerated, notwithstanding the obtaining of sufficient stocks to meet the demand. In July, 1947, the name of the company was changed back to its original title of Rumbles Limited.

Larger premises were built and were opened in 1953.

In April, 1954, Rumbles Limited became a shareholder of Associated Drug Companies of Australia Pty. Ltd., which is controlled by the Chemist-owned Co-operative Wholesalers of Australia.

Extensions in the form of a bulk store were erected in 1954.

In 1958 it was evident that it would be in the interest of the principals, for whom Rumbles Limited acted as agents in Western Australia, to form another company

to handle these agencies. Pharmax Pty. Ltd. was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary for this purpose with the same directorate as Rumbles Limited.

Progress continued and another building was completed in 1958. In the company's annual report for the year 1959-1960 the belief is expressed that the year 1960 will be full of challenge, but the directors are determined to meet these challenges by finding opportunity in every difficulty.

Net profit shown in the published statement for the year 1959-1960 was £24,024, to which is added the balance from the preceding year, £4397, making a total of £28,421. Of this, the transfer to general reserve absorbed £10,000 and interim dividend £4530. The directors recommended payment of a further dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. on the 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares, a final 5 per cent. on ordinary shares and a special bonus of 2½ per cent. on ordinary shares.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Passes at Annual Examinations

The following candidates have passed the Annual Examinations conducted by the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia:

Entrance Examination: Borserini, F. L. J.; Bradsell, R. A.; Carroll, Francine C.; Chambers, R. A.; Cohen, A. C.; Crisp, G. J.; Dunbar, Suzanne D.; Fletcher, L. D.; Killey, R. P.; Kraeter, F.; Lewis, Kaye L.; Ould, R. B.; Rose, M. A.; Rummer, A. J.; Seal, D. R.; Sherar, Lorrel A.; Stasse, P. J.; Steel, R. A.; Sunderland, V. B.

First Year: Clough, Susan E.; Downing, M. R. W.; Greig, J. J.; Krug, B. J.; Leach, P. A.; Lewis, B. H.; Matthews, R. L.; Moore, K. N.; Nelthorpe, C. R.; Owen, Patricia J.; Rock, W. C.; Sharbanee, D. E.; Telfer, Helen F.; Vernon, Elizabeth J.; Woodbridge, G. A.; Woodgate, R. A.

Second Year: Cleave, J. A.; Drake, P. D. B.; Ellams, R. J.; Gibbs, G. D.; Gibson, J. L.; Graham, M. J.; Heedes, Gladys A.; Hywood, K.; James, R. G.; Kailis, S. G.; King, W. A.; Ludikar, Danica E.; Marshall, C. A.; McNamee, T. W.; McWhinney, Mary J.; Nickels, D. G.; Patman, B. C.; Pedley, S. F.; Rowe, B. K.; Savage, F. R.; Scott, C. R. W.; Walser, F. K.; Zuf, J. B.

Third Year: Acland, Lynette V.; Bonadeo, L. J.; Braddock, G. L.; Carter, G. A.; Eliopoulos, P.; Hawkins, M. J.; Hubble, J. R.; James, D. P.; Kernick, R. C.; Lynch, B. M.; Marsh, W. F.; Maxwell, R. W.; Oakley, G. E.; Phillips, Raema G.; Schurmann, J. R.; Sclanders, R. J.; Shepherd, A. K.; Swan, G. T.; Tapper, Dorothy L.; Ulmanis, Eva; Urquhart, D. C.; Williams, R.

Fourth Year: Adams, R. J.; Amey, R. F.; Beckwith, G. H. J.; Benn, S.; Elliott, B. J.; Finlayson, Margaret K.; Hastwell, G. B.; Hinds, A. J.; Hubbard, G. M.; Inglis, J. P.; Janney, E. P.; Kelly, G. R.; Leunig, W. F.; McGregor, S. McL.; Ogden, G.; Osborne, Bonnie M.; Power, K. C.

Conditional Passes

Conditional passes, subject to supplementary Examinations, were granted to the following:

Entrance Examination: Armstrong, N. W.; Barrington, M. J.; Barron, D. J.; Bradshaw, J. L.; Burns, G. M.; Dillon, M. A.; Gibson, B. H.; Gibson, R. D.; Hamilton, I. C.; Hart, K. R.; Jauncey, D.; Millar, Russlyn B.; Macdonough, R. J.; McKenna, G. A.; McManus, D. S.; Olejnik, S. J.; Ozich, Eileen M.; Page, M. A.; Quinlivan, M. J.; Raneri, Juliana E.; Ridgway, T. D.; Rowney, P. H.; Simms, D. K.; Stewart, J. P.; Stopher, J. R.; Taylor, K. J.; Thomas, G. M.

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Second Year: Downing, R. F.; Hardie, Sheila I.; Hribar, F.; Kendall, B. M.; Ledger, P. J.; Levy, Freda; Young, Dhano M.

Third Year: Carter, K. F.; Ewell, F.; Hamilton, K. R.; Hicks, W. L.; Keals, R. W.; Misseeh, H. T.; Palmer, G. E.; Procter, A. D.; Rees, J. M.; Wake, K. F.; Yates, Kathleen M.; Zufi, J.

Fourth Year: Bateman, J. A.; Bogue, K. A.; Edinger, M. G.; Edinger, R. D.; Eggleston, Bernice E.; Garbellini, S. A.; Keevil, K. E. W.; Moir, J. G.; McArthur, C. B.; Rock, T. W.; Rudan, J. P.; Shem, R. H.; Taylor, Eunice I. M.; Twaddle, B. F.; Vale, K. F.; Windsor, A. R.

Prize Awards

Webster Memorial Gold Medal: R. J. Adams.

Kodak Prize: R. J. Adams.

Parke-Davis Prizes: R. J. Adams and G. Ogden.

Mayhew Dispensing Prize: R. J. Adams.

Pharmaceutics-Materia Medica Prizes: R. J. Adams and G. Ogden.

Mrs. Lyons Prize: A. K. Shepherd.

Pharmaceutical Council Bursary: T. W. McNamee.

Rumbles Bursaries: Eva Ulmanis, C. A. Marshall, R. A. Woodgate.

Faulding Bursaries: B. W. Lewis, R. B. Ould, F. Kraeter.

Boots Prize: G. B. Hastwell.

D.H.A. Prize (1959): Beverley M. Black, G. B. Hastwell.

Federation of Women Pharmacists Prize: Bonnie M. Osborne.

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2. Psychology.
3. Retail Management.

(D) Distinction.

Beilby, Barbara A.	1.
Groom, R. S.	2 (D).
Lewis, J. E. G.	3.
Nicholls, R. R.	1.
Waring, P. G.	2.
Williams, B. R. N.	2.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on December 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan, W. G. Lewis, S. J. Wilson, R. W. Dalby, G. H. Dallimore, A. W. Rock, H. J. Stone, R. D. Edinger, J. V. Hands, C. O. Carter, M. H. Arnold.

Chemists' Advertising.—An item had been inserted in the bulletin asking members to use care in the wording of any advertisement inserted over their name.

Correspondence.—Copy of letter received from the

Minister for Health concerning the availability of supply. Federal Office to be written to pointing out how the ruling could be interpreted.

From S.A., enclosing copy of a press advertisement on cut price dispensing.

From Association for the Advancement of Science, inviting appointment of a delegate to the Brisbane Conference, commencing May, 1961.

From a chemist, complaining about the price-cutting of a poultry food. The matter had been investigated and the company concerned contacted. It appeared that the company is buying in bulk and repacking in small amounts to retail at a special price.

Members Reinstated.—Mrs. J. A. Jewkes, Perth, and Mr. K. H. Gillespie, Dianella.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore reported on the Federal Executive meeting held in Melbourne on November 17. Matters discussed at the meeting included the proposed new Repatriation Dispensing Agreement, and the report of the Sub-Committee on standard and large pack items in the P.B.A. list and the A.P.M. dispensing agreement at Burnie, Tasmania.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Lewis reported that some chemists did not realise that fluoride tablets were prescription only and were retailing these tablets over the counter. He recommended that the Dental Association be written to and asked to inform their members that patients must be given a prescription for these tablets.

Chemists were to be advised that when stamping their Repatriation prescriptions the stamp must not be placed where it interferes with the wording of the prescription.

A list of preparations unavailable in the pack or at the price listed in the Pharmaceutical Benefits list was to be prepared.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Mr. Rock gave figures showing the inroads being made by the cut-rate stores on certain open selling pharmaceutical products. At present W.A. is in the worst position in the Commonwealth.

A wholesale firm had been contacted and was prepared to arrange a lecture on photography.

Mr. K. Kidd would be invited to join the T. and C. Committee as a representative of the city.

Discussions had been held with the manufacturers of the Guild wrapping paper, and it was hoped to arrange for a reduction in price.

The move by the P.A.T.A. to place all firms cutting the price of P.A.T.A. lines on the stop list had presented certain difficulties, and it was recommended that the Guild write to those firms who threaten to remove their products from the P.A.T.A.

Hospital Dispensing.—A full report was given on the result of the deputation to the State Minister for Health on hospital dispensing of P.B.A. prescriptions. The Minister gave the deputation a good hearing, and although he stated he could not grant all requests, he promised to attend to some of our problems. An official reply from the Minister is awaited.

Publicity.—The need for greater publicity of "Chemists Only" products is apparent in W.A. if we are to combat the chain and food stores. It was recommended that the State President and Secretary visit the eastern States to discuss our problem with "Chemists Only" manufacturers.

Before the meeting closed, Mr. Lewis, on behalf of the Committee and Guild members, wished Mr. Allan and his wife the season's greetings. Mr. Allan, in thanking the State Branch Committee and Secretary visit the eastern States to discuss our problem with "Chemists Only" manufacturers.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

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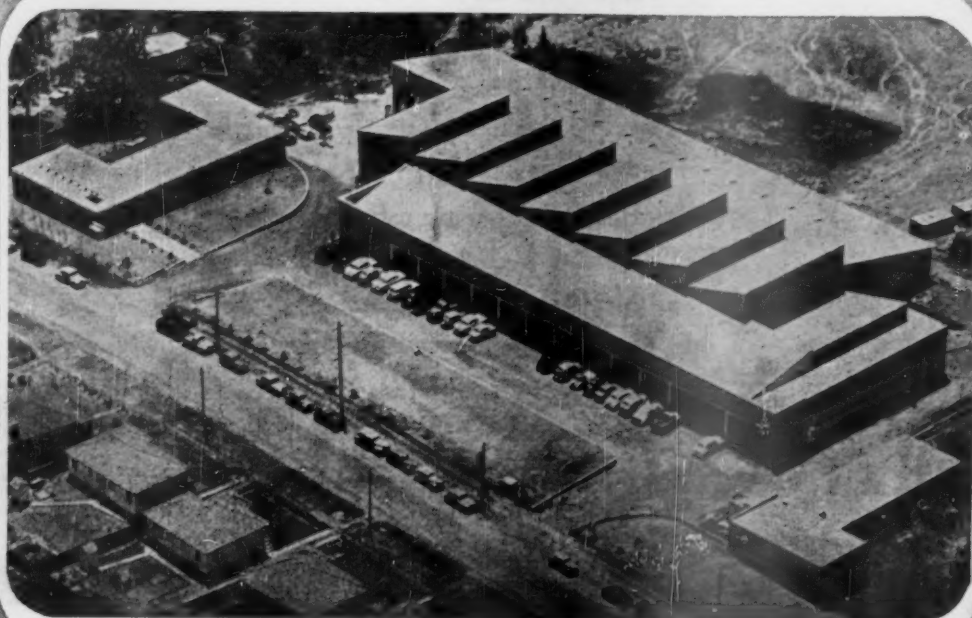
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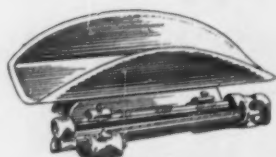


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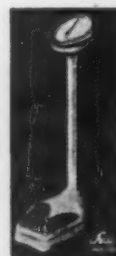
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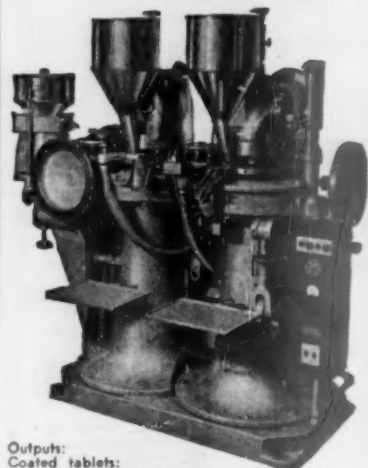
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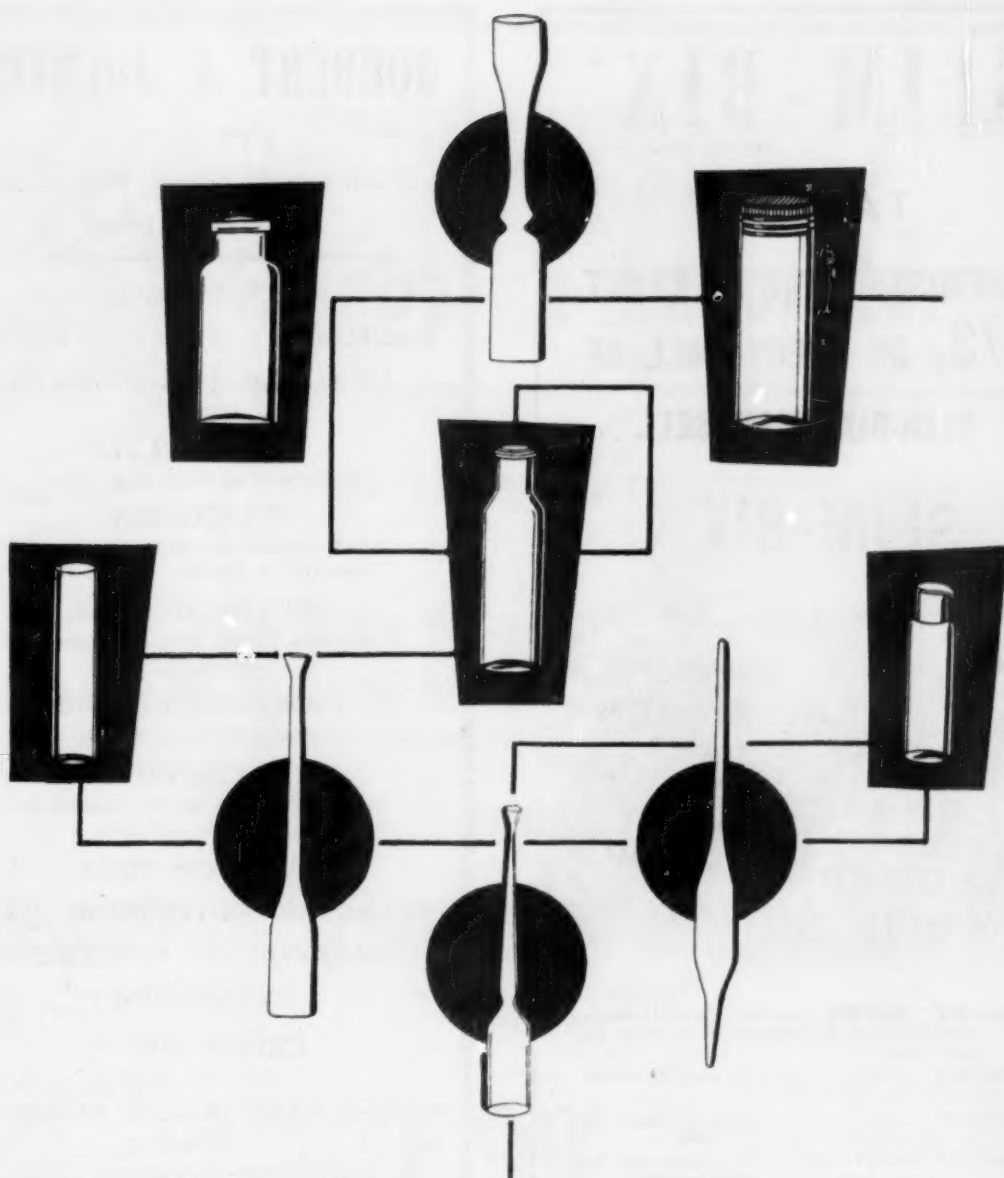
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